The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Questions of Confiscation and Emancipation.

Report of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

How the South is to be Made to Bear the Burdens of the War.

Scheme for the Colonization of the Blacks

Attempt to Burn the Government Hospital at Alexandria.

OPERATIONS OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Rebel Batteries and Encampments Shelled.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Military Committee of the House, to whom were referred all the petitions and resolutions in relation to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, this morning induced their Chairman, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, to report a bill. The Committee is composed of Blair; Buffinton, of Massachusetts; Olin, of New-York; Wright, of Pennsylvania; Richardson, of Illinois; McKee; Dunn, of Indiana; Wm. Allen, of Ohio; Marston, of New-Hampshire, and Jackson. The two latter have not attended the meetings of the Committee. It is understood that the Committee agree as to the principles of this bill, but not fully on details. The leading features of the bill are these:

First—The apportionment of the National tax among the rebel States.

Second—The charge of each rebel State's portion *pro rata* on the lots and lands of citizens of said States, according to the valuation thereof under the last census.

Third—The Proclamation of the President on the 22d of February next, to all citizens of the rebel States, to pay the taxes charged on their lands.

Fourth—The lands of all who fail to pay, after sixty days, shall be liable to be seized, and the title thereof vest in the United States.

Fifth—The President to appoint three Commissioners for each rebel State, to take charge of lands whose title is thus vested in Government, and lease or sell the same as the President may direct; but persons claiming to be loyal, who shall, in two years, furnish proof of loyalty, shall receive each from Government title to their lands.

Sixth—These Commissioners to receive a salary of $3,000 each, and to have two clerks each, at a salary of $1,000. They shall enter upon duty whenever any County or district of the rebel States is reduced to Federal authority by the commanding General.

Seventh—Personal property of citizens in rebel States to be taken after June next, in default of their payment of the National Income Tax. Loyal owners to have time for reclamation.

Eighth—The proceeds of leases or sales of rebel property to be paid into the National Treasury.

Ninth—The slaves of rebel masters, taken by our army, or brought into our lines, or coming in voluntarily, shall be protected, and the rights of rebel masters divested by a summary examination of Commissioners, and certificates of freedom issued.

Tenth—These emancipated persons shall be hired to employers leasing Government lands, or employed by Government in public works, or indentured to agriculturists or mechanics for a term of five years of all over twenty-one, and until twenty-five years of age of all under twenty-one, reserving reasonable wages for their service, which wages shall go to Government, to be held in trust for said persons, and to be used in deporting them to new homes—the employers to feed, clothe and lodge them properly.

Eleventh—If any State shall emancipate its slaves, they shall be taken charge of by the United States and treated in the same manner as slaves taken from rebels. Any free negroes wishing to emigrate shall be deported by Government and provided for as slaves emancipated under this bill.

Twelfth—The proceeds of the sales of the lands and other property of rebels, and the wages of apprenticed and hired persons, shall create a National fund, one-third to pay the cost of providing new homes for emancipated persons and transporting them thereto; one-third to pay the Federal tax imposed on the rebel States, and one-third to pay loyal owners of emancipated slaves, and the losses of loyal persons by reason of the rebellion.

Thirteenth—The President shall acquire in Mexico, South America, Central America, or islands in the Gulf of Mexico, lands, or the right of settlement on lands, to which emancipated slaves shall be transported, single persons receiving forty acres of land, and married persons eighty acres.

The bill contains twenty-three sections, but the foregoing is the substance of the whole. It is well ascertained that the President will approve no measure of emancipation not embracing colonization.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A HOSPITAL.

The Government Hospital at Alexandria, containing near five hundred patients, was fired in several places last night, but the fire was timely discovered and suppressed. There are stores under the hospital, and suspicion attaches to the keeper of one. Government has seized the whole building. No one is yet arrested.

ARREST OF A BANKER.

Mr. Smithson, a private banker of this city, was arrested yesterday and his office taken possession of by the Provost Marshal. He is charged with corresponding with rebels, and dealing in Confederate currency. Smithson left in the afternoon train for Fort Lafayette. This is considered one of the most important arrests which has taken place since the commencement of the rebellion.

SHELLING THE REBELS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

On Wednesday morning, several hours before daylight, the *Freeborn*, *Island Belle* and *Satellite*, under the direction of Lieut. Magaw, commanding the lower department of the Potomac flotilla, shelled the encampment of a rebel regiment near Foake's Landing. Just about daybreak, on their return to Liverpool Point, they ran within about three-fourths of a mile of the Aquia Creek batteries, and threw in some thirty or forty five-second shells, with what effect is not known. The rebels, strange to say, made no reply.

ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

Ice formed half way across the river at Liverpool Point, on Tuesday night, about a quarter of an inch in thickness.

WARM WEATHER AGAIN.

It has turned warm, and a London fog envelops Washington.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have had Gen. Barry, who commanded the artillery at Bull Run, before them. It was alleged that the loss of our batteries on that day contributed largely to our defeat. Capt. Griffin, who commanded a battery at Bull Run, who differs considerably from Gen. Barry in regard to the loss of his battery, will appear before the Committee to-morrow.

MR. DAVIS, OF KENTUCKY.

Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, is signalizing himself as a practical legislator. On his motion, yesterday, the Senate, with no dissenting voice, passed a resolution instructing the President to adopt a system of exchange of prisoners.

LORD LYONS.

During the whole excitement caused by the Mason and Slidell affair, the conduct of Lord Lyons was eminently that of a high-toned gentleman and diplomatist. It is so appreciated in official circles here' and it is due that it should be so also throughout the country.

RELEASED PRISONERS ARRIVED.

One hundred and ninety of the prisoners recently released from Richmond, arrived here to-day, and were comfortably cared for at the Government Volunteer Receiving House, near the railroad station. Dr. A. Tripp, of Scranton, Penn., is among the arrivals. The remainder of the party either went home, after arriving in Baltimore from Old Point, or are detained there at the Government hospitals, owing to their wounds breaking out afresh. The object of the party now here is to receive their pay, and to ascertain the disposition of the Government concerning them.

THE CASE OF SENATOR BRIGHT.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary have come to the conclusion, six to one, to report against the expulsion of Senator Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, the question involving his loyalty having been referred to them.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by his private secretaries, was at the room of the Vice-President in the Capitol, to-day, attending to public business.

ALLOTMENTS AMONG THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday, Messrs. Roosevelt and Dodge, Commissioners of New-York State to receive the allotments of volunteeers, visited the Eighth Regiment, Col. Wutchell, (formerly Blenker's,) the Fifty-fourth, Col. Kozlay, and the Twenty-ninth, now under the command of Lieut.-Col. Soest. These regiments are mostly German, and, while the soldiers did not so generally set aside something for their families as the American soldiers do, many of them made liberal allotments. On the day previous, Messrs. Roosevelt and Dodge visited the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Pickell, garrisoning Fort Corcoran, and the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. McQuade, and met with very gratifying success. In one company of the Thirteenth Regiment, (Company G, I believe,) every man except one made an allotment of part of his monthly pay to his family and to some one at home. The allotments were $8 to $10 each in amount. When the one man (his name is Duffy) announced that he would give nothing, there was a shout in the company, and the exclamation on every side, "Duffy has no friends." Duffy could not stand this, and so, not to be singular, he approached the Commissioners and desired to make an allotment of part of his pay, which should be deposited monthly to his own credit, in the Seaman's Savings Bank of New-York. This example might be advantageously followed.

It gives me pleasure to testify here to the faithful manner in which these two young men, Messrs' Roosevelt and Dodge, are performing their duty They get no pay, but devote their time to a very hard service, with the sole hope of relieving the suffering families of the volunteers.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Following is a classified vote on the motion to lay on the table the proposition to abolish the franking privilege, made in the House to-day;

YEAS.

Allen of Ohio, Opp.
Aldrich of Min., Rep.
Bailey of Mass., Opp.
Biddle of Penn., Union,
Baxter of Vt., Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.
Crisfield of Md., Union.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.
Cooper of Penn., Opp.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.
English of Conn., Opp.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.
Hickman of Penn., Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.
Johnson of Penn., Opp.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.
Leary of Md., Union.
Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Mallory of Ky., Union.
Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Menzies of Ky., Union.
Marston of N. H., Rep.
Nugent of Ohio, Opp.
Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Rollins of Mo., Union.
Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Steele of N. J., Opp.
Vallandigham of Ohio, Se.
Vandever of Iowa, Rep.
Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Washburne of Ill., Rep.
White of Ind., Rep.
Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
White of Ohio, Opp.
Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Wright of Penn., Union.

NAYS.

Arnold of Ill., Rep.
Alley of Mass., Rep.
Ancana of Penn., Secesh.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.
Brown of R. I., Union.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.
Calvert of Md., Union.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.
Grider of Ky., Union.
Granger of Mich., Rep.
Holman of Ind., Opp.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.
Harrison of Ohio, Union.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.
Julian of Ind., Rep.
Kelly of Penn., Rep.
Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Loomis of Conn., Rep.
McKeon of N. Y., Rep.
McKnight of Penn., Rep.
McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Morrill of Vt., Rep.
May of Md., Secesh.
Nixon of N. J., Rep
Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Odell of N. Y., Opp.
Patton of Penn., Rep.
Pike of Me., Rep.
Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Porter of Ind., Rep.
Rice of Me., Rep.
Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
Sedgwick of N. Y., Rep.
Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Thomas of Mass., Union.
Train of Mass., Rep.
Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Thomas of Md., Union.
Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Upton of Va., Union.
Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Van Wyck of N. Y., Rep.
Verree of Penn., Rep.
Vibbard of N. Y., Opp.
Walton of Vt., Rep.
Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Webster of Md., Union.
Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Walton of Me., Rep.
Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Windom of Min., Rep.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.

Republicans	24	Secesh	1
Opposition	16		—
Elected as Union men	10	Total	51

NAYS.

Republicans	58	Secesh	2
Opposition	7		—
Elected as Union men	11	Total	78

THE KERRIGAN CASE.

In the Kerrigan case, testimony was introduced today to show that he did not refuse to obey Gen. Marsindale's orders to come to his tent for instructions. He was writing a letter when he received the order, and replied that he would go in two seconds. Witness saw him go immediately afterward. All remaining testimony for defence will be explanatory of the condition of the regiment, showing that five companies were detailed daily for picket duty, and that there were other legitimate reasons for imperfections in drill.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The Senate galleries were densely crowded to-day to hear the speech of Mr. Sumner. The Diplomatic Corps were largely represented, including the Austrian and French Ministers. Lord Lyons was not present. Secretary Chase was among other prominent personages who occupied seats upon the floor.

A COMMAND TENDERED.

Col. Friedman, of the Cameron Dragoons, received a dispatch to-day from Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, tendering him the command of a regiment of cavalry, to be assigned to Kentucky.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The United States Agricultural Society to-day reelected President Hubbard, Secretary Poor, Treasurer French, and nearly all the old Vice Presidents. The Executive Committee was reorganized, and consists of Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts; Fredk. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Isaac Newton, of Philadelphia; Chas. B. Calvert, of Maryland; Legrand Byington, of Iowa; J. H. Sullivan, of Ohio' and M. Myers, of California. President Lincoln's recommendation of the establishment of an Agricultural and Statistical department, was warmly commended, and he was elected an honorary member. The suggestions of the President's address were debated and indorsed, and a large edition was ordered to be printed. The establishment of an Agricultural department was discussed and recommended. There was a decided expression of opinion against national exhibitions unless they can be held at Washington.

TO APPLICANTS.

Applicants for situations as Master's Mates in the Navy-yard, are required to accompany their papers with recommendations from their last employers, and must have seen three years sea service, and not be over 30 years of age.

Acting Masters are similarly appointed, with the exception that they must not be over 40 years of age.

TREASURY NOTES

Are four per centum discount. Exchange on New-York ½ ⅌ cent.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Departure from Annapolis for the Rendezvous at Hampton Roads.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, Jan. 9.

About half of Gen. Burnside's Expedition had sailed for Hampton Roads at 9 o'clock this morning. At 3 o'clock the other had steam up ready to depart.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The fleet bearing the troops of Gen. Burnside's Expedition is now out in the harbor all ready for sailing and only awaits orders to start to their destination. The embarkation of the troops was finished yesterday without the slightest accident, and, judging from the deportment of the men, they are glad to be off for a more active field of duty.

It is said that immediately after the sailing of this fleet, which will take place probably this afternoon or to-night, another expedition will be fitted out at this place, and rumor has it that vessels and troops have already been ordered here for it.

Quite a lamentable accident occurred in the harbor last night, by which seven soldiers belonging to the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment were drowned. A number of the soldiers were on their way to the vessel containing their regiment in a smallboat, when it was ran into by a tugboat and broken to pieces, the men drowning immediately. The night was an unusually light one, and it seems to be the general opinion that the accident could have easily been avoided if a proper lookout had been kept on the tug. The names of those lost have not as yet been made known.

Another English steamer arrived in the harbor last evening, but what is her mission has not transpired. It is said, however, that she brought dispatches for Lord Lyons, which were forwarded to Washington last evening.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 8, via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The steamer *Connecticut*, from New-York, arrived this afternoon, and is to sail this evening for Port Royal.

Judge Marvin, of the Admiralty Court at Key West, goes out as a passenger in her.

The French steamer *Catinet* arrived in the Roads from New-York this afternoon.

The rebel batteries at Craney Island have been practising all day.

The steamboat *Phœnix* has sailed for Port Royal with the mails. Her small size and light draft will make her useful.

The *Rancogas* has sailed for Hatteras.

No papers have been received from the South today.

THE HUNTERSVILLE FIGHT.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The number of rebels killed at the Huntersville fight was incorrectly telegraphed. It should be eight killed instead of eighty.

SEIZURE OF THE BRIG A. B. COOK.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The brig *A. B. Cook*, Capt. Perkins, now at Holmes' Hole, is in charge of the United States auauthorities, on the allegation of supplying coal to the privateer *Sumter*, in the harbor of St. Thomas. The brig sailed from Elizabethport, New-Jersey.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Affairs are unchanged along the lines. Stages leave here on the arrival of cars daily for Hancock.

The latest intelligence from Martinsburgh, is to the effect that there are only 150 militia there, and no disposition is expressed to fight.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

From the Portland Advertiser, Jan. 8.

Capt. Harriman, of the schooner *A. Colby*, arrived here on Friday from Curacoa, reports: Dec. 10, in the Mona Passage, at midnight, passed close to a bark rigged propeller, steaming slowly to S. W., wind S. W. at the time, which we knew to be the *Sumter*, as she answered precisely the description given of her in Curacoa.

Capt. H. reports further that the authorities and people of Curacoa are not favorable to the South, as has been reported. When the news of our success at Port Royal was received there, it caused the most lively demonstrations of joy. Flags were displayed from the public buildings, from a Dutch frigate, and from all the vessels in port.

He says the captain of the *Iroquois* was too hasty in leaving so abruptly. Had he waited an hour longer, everything would have been arranged for his supplies as he desired.

The reported complicity of the late Consul in supplying the *Sumter* is also untrue. Instead of supplying her, Mr. Jesurun bought all the coal he could get hold of, in order to keep it from her, and now is in fair way of losing by it.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, Jan. 8.

Capt. Coombs, of the brig *Sea Foam*, of Bangor, from Curacoa for Portland, now at Holmes Hole, states that he left Curacoa on the 1st of December; that while at that port the inhabitants were very much dissatisfied with the King of Holland for not allowing the United States steamer *Iroquois* to coal, or to remain in the harbor over forty-eight hours, and only to take coal for twenty-four hours. The authorities dispatched a steamer, three hours after the *Iroquois* left, with dispatches for the King of Holland. The inhabitants were much excited, publicly declaring that the first Southern privateer that entered their harbor they would revolt and seize her.

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT CAIRO.

A Probable Advance on Nashville, and Subsequently on New-Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 9.

A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Democrat*, says that 25,000 troops are now on their way there from different points, and as soon as they arrive, a column from 60,000 to 75,000 strong will march from there to Paducah, under Gen. Grant.

The destination of this force is said to be Nashville' whence, if a junction can be made with Gen. Buell's command, the entire army will proceed to New-Orleans.

This movement will undoubtedly occur within the next six days.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Copies of all Newspapers Published in the State to be sent to the Provost Marshal General—Disruption of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The Provost-Marshal General has issued an order requiring all publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, St. Louis city papers excepted, to furnish him a copy of each issue for inspection; a failure with which order will render the paper liable to suppression.

Great excitement occurred in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, on the occasion of the election of officers, which resulted in the disruption of the Chamber, by the withdrawal of the Union members, who subsequently established a Union Chamber of Commerce, which will be immediately carried out. The trouble occurred in consequence of the secession members refusing, by their votes, to admit a number of Union applicants for membership.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The proposed Appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for the Port of New-York—Interesting Discussion—A Committee to Report—Protest Against Suspending the Coast Survey.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of considering the proposed inauguration of the office of Solicitor of Customs for this Port. P. Perit, Esq., occupied the chair.

Mr. Charles Gould moved that the matter be referred to a Special Committee to report, and sustained his motion in an able address. He read the bill as now proposed to be passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

That there shall be appointed at the Port of New-York, in the same manner in which Deputy Collectors are appointed, an officer, to be called the Solicitor of the Customs, who shall commence and prosecute, on the part of the United States, all civil actions, suits and proceedings, in which the United States shall be concerned, arising out of the lawful and proper collection of the revenue, and the enforcement of the revenue laws in the District of the City of New-York, and shall defend all civil actions, suits and proceedings, arising as aforesaid in said District, in which the United States shall be concerned; and when so directed by the Secretary or Solicitor of the Treasury, shall defend all such actions, suits and proceedings against the Collector of said District, or any other of the revenue officers thereof. All duties now required by law to be performed by the Attorney for the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in regard to the aforesaid actions, suits and proceedings, and all powers conferred upon him by law in relation thereto, shall be performed by, and are hereby conferred upon, said Solicitor of the Customs; and all laws relating to said attorney, his rights, powers and duties, in regard to the aforesaid actions, suits and proceedings, shall apply to said Solicitor. The said Solicitor shall perform all other duties arising in the manner aforesaid which may be assigned to him by the Collector of said District. Said Solicitor shall be of the degree of counselor-of-law, and before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath, such as is required of the other officers of the customs, and he shall receive for his services at the rate of $5,000 annually to be paid in the same manner in which the salaries of other officers of the customs in said District are paid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts defining or regulating the relations between the Solicitor of the Treasury and United States District Attorneys shall, in regard to the aforesaid actions, suits and proceedings, apply to the relations between the Solicitor of the Treasury and said Solicitor of the Customs, in the same manner as to those between the Solicitor of the Treasury and the District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed at the port of New-York, in the manner aforesaid, an assistant to the said Solicitor of the Customs, who shall, under his direction, aid him in the discharge of his aforesaid duties. He shall be of the degree of counselor-at-law, and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall take an oath, such as is required of said Solicitor, and shall receive for his services at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in manner aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Collector aforesaid shall detail, out of the force now employed in his office, so many clerks and other persons as may be necessary, to enable said Solicitor of the Customs to discharge the duties of his office with due promptness; and said Collector shall take such measures, under the direction and with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, as will prevent the aggregate sum expended in the collection of the revenue in his district being increased in consequence of the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of all forfeitures, fines and penalties incurred under the act of July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be distributed in the same manner as is provided in regard to the division of the proceeds of forfeitures, fines and penalties, under the act of March 2, 1791, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred under the revenue laws, when the amount involved does not exceed $1,000, the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such mode as he shall deem convenient and just for promptly ascertaining the facts in issue, on the application or with the consent of the parties incurring the same, and for the final disposition of the like application, or, by the like consent, by settlement, remitter, or otherwise, of the matters and things in controversy.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The following points against the bill were read and discussed:

1. It is contrary to sound policy that the law adviser of the Government should be the subordinate of the Collector, as the bill proposes. If so, the importing interest is at the mercy of the Revenue Officers. The United States District Attorney is a proper check upon the Collector, and he prosecutes the claim on property, or the merchant, or not, according to the merits of the case.

Appoint a Solicitor of Customs subordinate to the revenue officers, and they may recklessly seize upon the property of our merchants, and then *sit in judgment upon their own acts for their own profit.*

2. The law creates needless expenses, at a time when economy prompts the abolition of every office which is not indispensable, rather than the creation of new offices.

3. The proposed gift to the revenue officers of one-half the proceeds of confiscations under act of July 13, 1861, (the act under which all rebel *vessel interest* is seized,) is opposed by every sense of economy and justice. It should in fairness be stated for the friends of the bill that it is intended to take this 5th section from the bill, and if such a law be passed as will give to the revenue officers one-half the proceeds of confiscation, it will be another act at a subsequent time.

4. The sixth section of the act, to create a "Solicitor of Customs," allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose at will of all cases in amount under $1,000, might, with unscrupulous revenue officers, be the source of extensive corruption, in the way of compromising and "selling out" the interest of the Government in these cases.

As the law now stands, the case must be determined by judicial investigation, and after the case is before the proper tribunal, the revenue officers cannot dispose of it in any way. Under the act proposed, the "Solicitor of Customs," being an appointee of the Collector, any suit, however important, might be sold out and closed to suit the purposes and gain of the Collector, &c., by consent of the "Solicitor;" but especially could this be done by color of law, regardless of the "Solicitor," in all cases involving less than $1,000. The importer who really fears a judicial investigation has only to pay to the revenue officers their one-half interest, and thereby he saves the other half that belongs to the Government; and the revenue officers, by their representations to the Secretary of the Treasury, can practically discontinue all proceedings at any time, by authority of this proposed act.

5. The United States District-Attorney is paid to discharge the duties proposed to be rendered by the "Solicitor of Customs," and his facilities for a prompt discharge of his duties must, it may be reasonably expected, be greater than can those of a new department without experience and organization.

6. It is not the fault of the United States District-Attorney that every suit in his office is not closed. Every case in his office is or may be ready for trial within twenty-four hours' notice. The delays are caused by the pressure of business on the Judge, who can hear but a certain number of causes in a given time. The District-Attorney occupies every hour that the Court can give him and a "Solicitor" would but interfere with the bench if he attempted to do more. An illustration of the way suits are delayed can be given. During the months of November and December last, the District-Attorney placed upon the calendar for trial *sixty cases*, and of these tried *twenty-one*. In all of these *sixty suits* the District-Attorney was ready and anxious for trial and moved them on; the thirty-nine suits not tried went off by order of the Court, upon various excuses and reasons urged by the claimants, who, it must be borne in mind are as much entitled to consideration from the Court as the United States District-Attorney or any other Government officer.

7. The present United States District-Attorney is prompt, efficient and energetic in the discharge of his duties, and the records of his office show that during the *nine months* that he has been in office, he has done more work and closed up more suits than was done in any period of two years' time by any of his predecessors. The bill proposed looks to depriving the Government of this official energy.

8. It is urged in advocating this bill as one of the reasons why it should pass, that there are now *four hundred and eighty suits* pending against Collectors, involving $750,000. It must be remembered that these suits and this claim is against the United States, inasmuch as they are brought against Collectors for their official acts and illegal seizures, etc., and that unless the claimants in each suit press the trial, it is difficult for the Government to bring them to a determination.

Capt. Charles H. Marshall defended the proposed bill as eminently necessary. He claimed that the measure would greatly facilitate the settlement of revenue cases, now so notoriously delayed. The object of Mr. Chase was a right one. It was impossible for the United States District-Attorney of this District to attend to the business, because he had already too much other business, and was obliged to employ extra counsel at great expense. Mr. Marshall caused to be read to the Chamber the able letter of Secretary Chase in defence of the measure, and said that whatever might be the faults of the details of the bill, he fully approved of the general plan. The Chamber of Commerce should not remonstrate against it.

Mr. Isaac Phillips stated that he had had some experience in revenue cases, and could bear testimony to the very great delay now occasioned in bringing them to trial. This delay was oppressive not only to the private parties interested, but also to the Government. Great trouble was experienced from the absence of witnesses, who could rarely be kept available for the two or three years required to decide a case. He thought that the appointment of officers, whose business it would be to attend exclusively to revenue cases, would tend greatly to facilitate that species of litigation.

Moses H. Grinnell opposed the contemplated bill as grossly unjust and oppressive to merchants. He particularly denounced the increased expense to the Government, and the reënacting of the law giving to the revenue officers one-half of the proceeds of confiscations of rebel property as well as of revenue property. He said the bill proposed would not expedite the decision of revenue cases, because the courts were now occupied for all the time they were willing to devote to such cases. They wanted really more judges rather than another prosecuting officer. The District-Attorney was now conducting all these cases himself, and was willing to try all that the courts could find time to hear. They now had three lawyers in the Custom-house, and what would become of the merchants if they got another lawyer there? He specially disapproved of the clause in the act giving the Collector power to settle cases involving less than $1,000. He did not mean to reflect upon any one, but the bill seemed to him to be framed so as to place the merchants at the mercy of the Custom House. He favored continuing the practice as at present, leaving the District Attorney an independent officer to prosecute such cases, and vehemently denounced the proposed clause, which would give the revenue officers one-half of the confiscated rebel property seized by them. He thought that in its present need of money the Government might well confiscate such property altogether, and not let it go to fill the pockets of revenue officers.

Mr. Marshall further defended the proposed bill, asserting that the opposition came partly from some legal gentlemen who were deputed by the District-Attorney to attend to these cases. He wanted to see the matter investigated by a committee.

Mr. Grinnell denied that the District-Attorney employed any one to attend to these cases. He was, he said, mortified to see that Mr. Chase had given his sanction to such a bill.

Mr. E. C. Cowdin defended the bill as meeting a necessity, and as calculated to be of great benefit to importers. He read a letter from Marshall Murray, showing that the Government is at great expense to maintain prisoners and witnesses in criminal cases awaiting trial—often eight months—and giving it as his opinion that the establishment of the proposed office would prove economical to the Government.

Mr. Marshall remarked that he did not understand the new law as going further than the law of 1799, in giving to the revenue officers their share of the confiscated property. He would go dead against it if he thought it included rebel property.

Mr. Grinnell reiterated his opposition, showing that forty solicitors and five more District Attorneys could not expedite litigation when the courts were doing all the business they could.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden opposed the bill, on the ground of increased expense, and for its inadequacy to the object proposed. He said he had been informed that Mr. Barney had made already $200,000 out of the office of Collector. He did not believe the story, but ridiculed it. He believed, however, the Chamber should use its influence to have the system of fees abolished, and a specified salary paid the Collector.

The motion to appoint a Committee was then put and carried, and the President appointed Messrs. Low, Grinnell, Marshall, Richards and Cowdin on the Committee.

The Chamber then adopted, *nem. con.* resolutions offered by Mr. Marshall, and seconded by Mr. Blunt, protesting against the suspension of the Coast Survey, as follows:

Whereas, Information has been received that the United States Coast Survey, a work which has been eminently beneficial in its results to the whole country, is to be suspended during the war, therefore

Resolved, That this Chamber respectfully ask Congress that such action may not take place for the following reasons:

1. That the knowledge acquired from surveys of our coasts and harbors is absolutely necessary in time of peace for the preservation of life and property, and has proved to be of great utility during the existing rebellion.

2. The abandonment of a work of such admitted necessity and utility at the present time, would have the appearance of weakness, which might have an unfortunate moral and political effect at home and abroad.

3. That the benefit derived by the State and City of New-York from measures suggested by the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, for the preservation of the harbor, lead the Chamber to urge the advisability of extending its benefits by keeping the work in active operation, and especially as it is understood that the estimates submitted to the Department for its prosecution are on a very reduced scale.

Copies were ordered sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, after which the Chamber adjourned.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Baltic*, lying at the foot of Canal-street, North River, has now completed loading, and will this afternoon commence taking in horses.

The United States steam transport *Star of the South* lying at the foot of North Moore-street, is now taking in a cargo of hay and oats, and will sail for Port Royal on Saturday, 9th inst. She will take out 130 horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry.

The United States steam transport *Josephine* sailed yesterday with a full cargo of provisions, &c., for Locust Point.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Final Passage of the Bill Modifying the New Tariff Law.

Speech of Senator Sumner on the Trent Affair.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED

Debate on the Proposition to Censure the Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Welles Called Upon for Information.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Propriety of Abolishing the Franking Privilege.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post Office Committee, reported back the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office.

The bill provides that all dead letters be returned to the writers instead of being destroyed.

After a long discussion, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) reported from the Judiciary Committee, in favor of the resolution to expel Waldo P. Johnson, of Missouri.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported a bill to provide for the Signal Department of the army.

Also a bill for the organization of the Staff of the divisions of the army.

Also a bill to increase the clerical force of the office of the Adjutant-General.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Compensation, &c., in the departments, reported a bill.

Also a bill to regulate the compensation of officers of the army.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the homœopathic surgeons and physicians employed in the army.

Also, a bill in relation to the appointment of Chaplains in the army, and to allow Jewish Chaplains.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, which states as follows:

Whereas, great frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury by the appointment of Mr. Cummings, by Mr. Cameron, and the appointment of Mr. Morgan, by Mr. Welles, we therefore ask that the statute be enacted to prevent the appointment of persons without the statute therefor.

Mr. Hale also introduced a bill to punish fraud on the Treasury. The bill provides that any person obtaining money fraudulently, be punished with a fine to the amount of money and imprisonment to hard labor for not more than ten years. If any officer of the Government do it, he be discharged and punished, and ever after held ineligible for any office. Referred.

A communication was received from the War Department transmitting the report of the Sanitary Commission. Referred.

The House resolution in regard to bonded coffee and sugar, laid over yesterday, was taken up and passed by Yeas 23; Nays 15.

The communication from the Secretary of State, in regard to the *Trent* affair, was taken up, and Mr. Sumner proceeded to address the Senate in regard to it.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. President: Every principle of international law, when justly and authoritatively settled, becomes a safeguard of peace and a landmark of civilization. It constitutes a part of that code which is the supreme law, above all municipal laws, binding the whole commonwealth of nations. Such a settlement may be by a general Congress of nations—as at Munster, Vienna, or Paris—or it may be through the general accord of treaties; or it may be by a precedent established under such conspicuous circumstances, with all nations as assenting witnesses, that it shall at once become in itself a commanding rule of international conduct. Especially is this the case, if disturbing pretensions long maintained to the detriment of civilization, are practically renounced by the Power which has maintained them. Without any Congress or treaties, such a precedent has been established.

Such a precedent ought to be considered and understood in its true character. In undertaking to explain it, I shall speak for myself alone; but I shall speak frankly, according to the wise freedom of public debate, and the plain teachings of history on the question involved, trusting sincerely that what I say may contribute something to elevate the honest patriotism of the country, and perhaps to secure that tranquil judgment which will render this precedent the herald, if not the guardian, of international harmony.

Two old men and two young associates, recently taken from the British mail packet *Trent*, on the high seas, by order of Captain Wilkes, of the United States navy, and afterwards detained in custody at Fort Warren, have been liberated and placed at the disposition of the British Government. This has been done at the instance of that Government, courteously conveyed, and founded on the assumption that the original capture of these men was an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. This is a simple outline of the facts. But in order to appreciate the value of this precedent, there are other matters which must be brought into view.

These two old men were citizens of the United States, and for many years Senators. One was the author of the Fugitive Slave bill, and the other was the chief author of the fillibustering system which has disgraced our national name and disturbed our national peace. Occupying places of trust and power in the service of their country, they conspired against it, and at last the secret traitors and conspirators became open rebels. The present rebellion, now surpassing in proportions and also in wickedness any rebellion in history, was from the beginning quickened and promoted by their untiring energies. That country to which they owed love, honor and obedience, they betrayed and gave over to violence and outrage. Treason, conspiracy and rebellion, each in succession, have acted through them. The incalculable expenditures which now task our national resources, the untold derangement of our affairs, not only at home but also abroad, the levy of armies almost without an example, the devastation of extended regions of territory, the plunder of peaceful ships on the ocean, and the slaughter of fellow-citizens on the murderous battle-field; such are some of the consequences proceeding directly from them. To carry forward still further the gigantic crime of which they were so large a part, these two old men, with their two younger associates, stole from Charleston on board a rebel steamer, and, under cover of darkness and storm, running the blockade and avoiding the cruisers in that neighborhood, succeeded in reaching the neutral island of Cuba, where, with open display and the knowledge of the British Consul, they embarked on board the British mail packet, the *Trent*, bound for St. Thomas, whence they were to embark for England, in which kingdom one of them was to play the part of Ambassador of the re bellion, while the other was to play the same part in France. The original treason, conspiracy, and rebellion of which they were so heinously guilty, were all continued on this voyage, which became a prolongation of the original crime, destined to still further excess, through their ambassadorial pretensions, which, it was hoped, would array two great nations against the United States, and enlist them openly in behalf of an accursed slaveholding rebellion. While on their way, the ambassadors were arrested by Capt. WILKES, of the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, an accomplished officer, already well known by his scientific explorations, who, on this occasion, acted without instructions from his Government. If, in this arrest, he forgot for a moment the fixed policy of the Republic, which has been from the beginning like a frontlet between the eyes, and transcended the law of nations, as the United States have always declared it, his apology must be found in the patriotic impulse by which he was inspired, and the British examples which he could not forget. They were the enemies of his country, embodying in themselves the triple essence of worst enmity—treason, conspiracy and rebellion; and they wore a pretended ambassadorial character, which, as he well knew, according to high British authority, rendered them liable to be stopped. If, in the ardor of an honest nature, Capt. WILKES erred, he might well say:

"Who can be wise, amazed, temperate, and furious,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.
The expedition of my violent love
Outran the pauser reason.
Who could refrain
That had a heart to love, and in that heart
Courage to make his love known?"

If this transaction be regarded exclusively in the light of British precedents; if we follow the seeming authority of the British admiralty, speaking by its greatest voice; and especially if we accept the oft-repeated example of British cruisers, upheld by the British Government against the oft-repeated protests of the United States, we shall not find it difficult to vindicate it. The act becomes questionable only when brought to the touchstone of these liberal principles, which, from the earliest times, the American Government has openly avowed and sought to advance, and which other European nations have accepted with regard to the sea. Indeed, Great Britain cannot complain except by now adopting those identical principles; and should we undertake to vindicate the act, it can be done only by repudiating those identical principles. Our two cases will be reversed. In the struggle between Laertes and Hamlet, the two combatants exchanged rapiers; so that Hamlet was armed with the rapier of Laertes and Laertes was armed with the rapier of Hamlet. And now on this sensitive question a similar exchange has occurred. Great Britian is armed with American principles, while to us is left only those British principles which, throughout our history, have been constantly, deliberately and solemnly rejected.

Lord RUSSELL, in his dispatch to Lord LYONS, communicated to Mr. SEWARD, contents himself by saying that "it appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, *while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage*—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law." Here is a positive assertion that the ship, notoriously having on board the rebel emissaries, was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage; but there is no specification of the precise ground on which the act in question is regarded as a violation of international law. Of course, it is not an affront; for an accident can never be an affront to an individual or to a nation.

But public report, authenticated by the concurring testimony of various authorities, English and continental, forbids us to continue ignorant of the precise ground on which this act is presented as a violation of international law. It was admitted that a United States man-of-war, meeting a British mail steamer beyond the territorial limits of Great Britain, might subject her to visitation and search; also that the United States ship-of-war might put a prize crew on board the British steamer, and carry her off to a port of the United States for adjudication by a prize court there; but that she would have no right to remove the emissaries, who were not apparently officers in the military or naval service, and carry them off as prisoners, leaving the ship to pursue her voyage. Under the circumstances, in the exercise of a belligerent right, the British steamer, with all on board, might have been captured and carried off; but according to the British law officers, on whose professional opinion the British Cabinet has acted, the whole proceeding was vitiated by the failure to take the packet into port for condemnation. This failure has been the occasion of much unprofessional objurgation; and it has been emphatically repeated that it was impossible to consent that the custody of the individuals in question should be determined by a Navy officer on his quarter-deck, so as to supersede the adjudication of a prize court. This has been confidently stated by an English writer, assuming to put the case for his Government, as follows:

"It is not to the right of search that we object, *but to the following seizure without process of law*. What we deny is *the right of a naval officer to stand in place of a prize court*, and adjudicate, sword in hand, with a *sic volo sic jubeo* on the very deck which is a part of our territory."

Thus it appears that the present complaint of the British Government is not founded on the assumption by the American war steamer of the belligerent right of search; nor on the ground that this right was exercised on board a neutral vessel between two neutral ports; nor that it was exercised on board a mail steamer, sustained by a subvention from the Crown, and officered in part from the Royal navy; nor that it was exercised in a case where the penalties of contraband could not attach; but it is founded simply and precisely on the idea that persons other than apparent officers in the military or naval service cannot be taken out of a neutral ship at the mere will of the officer who exercises the right of search, and without any form of trial. Therefore the law of nations has been violated, and the conduct of Capt. WILKES must be disavowed, while men, who are traitors, conspirators and rebels, all in one, are allowed to go free.

Surely, that criminals, though dyed in guilt, should go free, is better than that the law of nations should be violated, especially in any rule by which war is restricted and the mood of peace is enlarged; for the law of nations cannot be violated without overturning the protection of the innocent as well as the guilty. On this general principle there can be no question. It is but an illustration of that important maxim, recorded in the Latin of FORTESCUE—"Better that many guilty should escape than one innocent man should suffer"—with this difference, that in the present case a few guilty escape, while the innocent everywhere on the sea obtain new security. And this security becomes more valuable as a triumph of civilization, when it is considered that it was long refused, even at the cannon's mouth.

Do not forget, Sir, that the question involved in this controversy is *strictly a question of law*—precisely like a question of trespass between two neighbors. The British Cabinet began proceedings by taking the opinion of their law advisers, precisely as an individual begins proceedings in a suit at law by taking the opinion of his attorney. To make such a question *a case of war*, or to suggest that a war is a proper mode of deciding it, is simply to revive, in colossal proportions, the exploded ordeal by battle, and to imitate those dark ages when such proceeding was openly declared to be the best and most honorable mode of deciding even an abstract point of law. "It was a matter of doubt and dispute," says an early historian, "whether the sons of a son ought to be reckoned among the children of the family, and succeed equally with their uncles, if their father happened to die while their grandfather was alive. An assembly was called to deliberate on this point, and it was the general opinion that it ought to be remitted to the examination and decision of judges. But the Emperor, following a better course, and desirous of dealing honorably with his people and nobles, appointed the matter to be decided by battle between two champions." In similar spirit has it been latterly proposed, amidst the amazement of the civilized world, to withdraw the point of law, now raised by Great Britain, from peaceful adjudication and submit it to trial by combat. But the irrational anachronism of such a proposition becomes more flagrant from the inconsistency of the party which makes it; for it cannot be forgotten that, in time past, *on this identical point of law*, Great Britain persistently held an opposite ground from that which she now takes.

The British complaint seems to have been narrowed down to a single point; but it is not to be disguised that there are yet other points on which, had the ship been carried into port for adjudication, controversy must have arisen. Not to omit anything important, let me say that the three following points, among others, have been presented in the case:

1. That the seizure of the rebel emissaries, without taking the ship into port, was wrong, *inasmuch as a navy officer is not entitled to substitute himself for a judicial tribunal.*
2. That had the ship been carried into port, it would not have been liable on account of the rebel emissaries, inasmuch as neutral ships are free to carry all persons not apparently in the military or naval service of the enemy.
3. Are dispatches contraband of war, so as to render the ship liable to seizure?

These matters I shall consider in their order, giving special attention to the first, which is the pivot of the British complaint. If in this discussion I shall expose grievances which it were better to forget, be assured it is from no willingness to awaken the slumbering animosities they once so justly aroused, but simply to exhibit the proud position on this question which the United States early and constantly maintained.

A question of international law should not be presented on any mere *argumentum ad hominem*. It would be of little value to show that Capt. WILKES was sustained by British authority and practice, if he were condemned by international law as interpreted by his own country. It belongs to us now, nay, let it be our pride, at any cost of individual prepossessions or transitory prejudices, to uphold that law in all its force, as it was often declared by the best men in our history, and illustrated by national acts; and let us seize the present occasion to consecrate its positive and unequivocal recognition. In exchange for the prisoners set free, we receive from Great Britain a practical assent, too long deferred, to a principle early propounded by our country, and standing forth on every page of our history. The same voice which asks for their liberation, renounces in the same breath an odious pretension, for whole generations the scourge of peaceful commerce.

Great Britain throughout her municipal history has practically contributed to the establishment of freedom beyond all other nations. There are at least seven institutions or principles which she has given to civilization; first, the trial by jury; secondly, the writ of *habeas corpus*; thirdly, the freedom of the Press; fourthly, bills of rights; fifthly, the representative system; sixthly, the rules and orders of debate, constituting parliamentary law; and, seventhly, the air is too pure for a slave to breathe—long ago declared and first made reality by British law. No other nation can show such peaceful triumphs. But while thus entitled to our gratitude for glorious contributions to municipal law, we turn with dissent and sorrow from much which she has sought to fasten upon international law. In municipal questions, Great Britain drew inspiration from her own native common law, which was instinct with freedom; but especially in maritime questions arising under the law of nations this Power seems to have acted on that obnoxious principle of the Roman law, positively discarded in municipal questions, *Quod principi placuit legis vigorem habet*, and too often, under this inspiration, to have imposed upon weaker nations her own arbitrary will. The time has been when she pretended to sovereignty over the seas surrounding the British isles, as far as Cape Finisterre to the south, and Vanstaten in Norway to the north. But driven from this pretension, other pretensions, less local but hardly less offensive, were avowed. The boast of "Rule, Britannia, rule the waves," was practically adopted by British courts of admiralty, and universal maritime rights were subjected to the special exigencies of British interests. In the consciousness of strength, and with a navy that could not be opposed, this Power has put chains upon the sea.

The commerce of the United States, as it began to whiten the ocean, was cruelly decimated by these arbitrary pretensions. American ships and cargoes, while, in the language of Lord RUSSELL, "pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage," suffered from the British Admiralty Courts more than from rock or tempest. Shipwreck was less frequent than confiscation, and when it came it was easier to bear. But the loss of property stung worse than the outrage of impressment, by which foreigners, under the protection of the American flag, and also American citizens, without any form of trial, and at the mere mandate of a navy officer, who for the moment acted as a judicial tribunal, were dragged away from the deck which should have been to them a sacred altar. This outrage, which was feebly vindicated by the municipal claim of Great Britain to the services of her own subjects, was enforced arrogantly and perpetually on the high seas, where municipal law is silent and international law alone prevails. The belligerent right of search, derived from international law, was employed for this purpose, and the quarter-deck of every British cruiser was made a floating judgment-seat. The practice began early, and was continued constantly; nor did it discriminate among its victims. It is mentioned by Mr. JEFFERSON, and repeated by a British writer on international law, that two nephews of WASHINGTON, on their way home from Europe, were ravished from the protection of the American flag, without any judicial proceedings, and placed as common seamen under the ordinary discipline of British ships-of-war. The victims were counted by thousands. Lord CASTLEREAGH himself admitted, on the floor of the House of Commons, that an inquiry instituted by the British Government had discovered in the British fleet three thousand five hundred men claiming to be impressed Americans. At our Department of State six thousand cases were recorded, and it was estimated that at least as many more might have occurred, of which no information had been received. Thus, according to this official admission of the British Minister, there was reason to believe that the quarter-deck of a British man-of-war had been made a floating judgment-seat three thousand five hundred times, while, according to the records of our own State Department, it had been made a floating judgment-seat six thousand times and upwards; and each time an American citizen had been taken from the protection of his flag without any form of trial known to the law. If a pretension so intrinsically lawless could be sanctioned by precedent, Great Britain would have succeeded in interpolating it into the law of nations.

Protest, argument, negotiation, correspondence, and war itself—unhappily the last reason of republics as of kings—were all employed in vain by the United States to procure a renunciation of this intolerable pretension. The ablest papers in our diplomatic history are devoted to this purpose; and the only serious war in which we have been engaged, until summoned to encounter this rebellion, was to overcome by arms this very pretension which would not yield to reason. Beginning in the last century, the correspondence is at last closed by the recent reply of Mr. SEWARD to Lord LYONS. The long-continued occasion of conflict is now happily removed, and the pretension disappears forever—to take its place among the curiosities of the past.

But I do not content myself with asserting the persistent opposition of the American Government. It belongs to the argument, that I should exhibit this opposition and the precise ground on which it was placed—being identical with that now adopted by Great Britain. And here the testimony is complete. If you will kindly follow me, you shall see it from the beginning in the public life of our country, and in the authentic records of our Government.

This British pretension aroused and startled the Administration of Washington, and the pen of Mr. JEFFERSON, his Secretary of State, was enlisted against it. In a letter to THOMAS PINCKNEY, our Minister at London, dated June 11, 1792, he said:

"The simplest rule will be that the vessel being American shall be evidence that the seamen on board her are such."

In another letter to the same Minister, dated Oct. 12, 1792, he calls attention to a case of special outrage, as follows:

"I inclose you a copy of a letter from Messrs. BLOW & MELHADDO, merchants of Virginia, *complaining of the taking away of their sailors* on the coast of Africa by the commander of a British armed vessel. So many instances of this kind have happened that it is quite necessary that their Government should explain themselves on the subject, and be led to disavow and punish such conduct."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 574.

The same British pretension was put forth under the Administration of JOHN ADAMS, and was again encountered. Mr. PICKERING, at that time Secretary of State, in a letter to RUFUS KING, our Minister at London, dated June 8, 1796, after repeating the rule proposed by Mr. JEFFERSON, says:

"But it will be an important point gained, *if on the high seas our flag can protect those of whatever nation who shall sail under it*. And for this, humanity as well as interest, powerfully plead."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 574.

And again, at a later day, during the same Administration, Mr. MARSHALL, afterwards the venerable Chief-Justice of the United States, and at the time Secretary of State, in his instructions to RUFUS KING, at London, dated Sept. 20, 1800, says:

"The impressment of our seamen is an injury of very serious magnitude, which deeply affects the feelings and the honor of the nation." * * * * "Alien seamen, not British subjects, engaged in our merchant service, ought to be equally exempt with citizens. Britain has no pretext of right to their persons or to their service. *To tear them from our possession is at the same time an insult and an injury.* It is an act of violence for which there exists no palliative."—*State Papers*, vol. 2, p. 489.

The same British pretension showed itself constantly under the administration of Mr. JEFFERSON. Throughout the eight years of his Presidency, the repeated outrages of British cruisers never for a moment allowed it to be forgotten. Mr. MADISON during this full period was Secretary of State, and none of the varied productions of his pen are more masterly than those in which he exposed the tyranny of this pretension. In the course of this discussion he showed the special hardship found in the fact that the sailors were taken from the ship at the mere will of an officer, without any form of judicial proceedings, and thus early presented against the pretension of Great Britain the precise objection which is now adopted by her. Here are his emphatic words, in his celebrated instructions to Mr. MONROE, at that time our Minister at London, dated Jan. 5, 1804:

"Taking reason and justice for the tests of this practice, *it is peculiarly indefensible, because it deprives the dearest rights of persons of a regular trial*, to which the most inconsiderable article of property captured on the high seas is entitled, and *leaves the destiny* to the will of an officer, sometimes cruel, often ignorant, and generally interested by want of mariners, in his own decisions. Whenever property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable, on any ground, to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is, that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable, then, or just, that a belligerent commander who is thus restricted, and thus responsible in a case of mere property of trivial amount, should be permitted, *without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances*, and to carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest danger? Reason, justice and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 84.

Negotiations, on this principle, thus distinctly declared, were intrusted at London to JAMES MONROE, afterward President of the United States, and to WILLIAM PINKNEY, the most accomplished master of prize law which our country has produced. But they were unsuccessful. Great Brttain persisted. In a joint letter, dated at London, September 11, 1806, the Plenipotentiaries say:

"That it was impossible that we should acknowledge in favor of any foreign Power *the claim to such jurisdiction on board our vessels* found upon the main ocean, *as this sort of impressment implied*—a claim as plainly inadmissible in its principle, and derogating from the unquestionable rights of our sovereignty, as it was vexatious in its practical consequences."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 134.

In another joint letter dated London, Nov. 11, 1806, the same plenipotentiaries say:

"The right was denied by the British Commissioners, *who asserted that of their Government to seize its subjects on board neutral merchant vessels on the high seas*, and who also urged that the relinquishment of it at this time would go far to the overthrow of their naval power, on which the safety of the State essentially depended."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 133.

In still another letter, dated at London, April 22, 1807, Messrs. MONROE and PINKNEY say of the British Commissioners:

"They stated that the prejudice of the navy and of the country generally was so strongly *in favor of their pretension* that the Ministry could not encounter it in a direct form; and that in truth the support of Parliament could not have been relied on in such a case."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 160.

The British Commissioners were two excellent persons, Lord HOLLAND and Lord AUCKLAND; but though friendly to the United States in their declarations, and Liberals in politics, they were powerless.

At home in the United States the question continued to be discussed by able writers. Among those whose opinions were of the highest authority, was the late President, JOHN ADAMS, who from his retirement at Quincy sent forth a pamphlet, dated Jan. 9, 1809, in which the British pretension was touched to the quick; and again the precise objection was presented which is now urged by Great Britain. Depicting the scene when one of our ships is encountered by a British cruiser, he says:

"The lieutenant is to be the judge, the midshipman is to be clerk, and the boatswain sheriff or marshal." * * * "It is impossible to figure to ourselves, in imagination this solemn tribunal and venerable judge without smiling, till the humiliation of our country comes into our thoughts and interrupts the sense of ridicule by the tears of grief or vengeance."—*John Adams' Works*, vol. 9, p. 323.

At last all redress through negotiation was found to be impossible; and this pretension, aggravated into multitudinous tyranny, was openly announced to be one of the principal reasons for the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812. In his message to Congress, dated June 1, of that year, Mr. MADISON, who was now President, thus exposed the offensive character of this pretension; and his words, directed against a persistent practice, are now echoed by Great Britain, in the single instance which has accidentally occurred:

"Could the seizure of British subjects in such cases be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjuged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, *would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such a trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander.*"—*Statesman's Manual*, vol. 1, p. 294.

While the war was waging the subject was still discussed. Mr. GRUNDY, in the House of Representatives, in a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said:

"A subaltern, or any other officer of the British navy ought not to be arbiter in such a case. The liberty and lives of American citizens ought not to depend on the will of such a party."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 606.

Such was the American ground. The British pretension was unhesitatingly proclaimed in the declaration of the Prince Regent, afterwards GEORGE IV., given at the palace of Westminster, Jan. 9, 1813:

"The President of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an armistice; not, however, on the admission that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition that Great Britain as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war now brought forward *as such* for the first time, namely, that *she should abandon the exercise of her* UNDOUBTED RIGHT *of search to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural-born subjects of his Majesty.*

"His Royal Highness can never admit that, in the exercise of the UNDOUBTED *and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen*, when found therein, *can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag*. Neither can he admit that the taking of such seamen from on board such vessels *can be considered by any neutral State as a hostile measure or a justifiable cause of war.*"

The war was closed by the treaty at Ghent; but perversely the British pretension was not renounced. Other negotiations in 1818, under President MONROE; in 1823, also under MONROE; and again in 1827, under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, expressly to procure its renunciation, were all unavailing. At last, in 1842, at the treaty of Washington, Mr. WEBSTER, calmly setting aside all idea of further negotiation on this pretension, and without even proposing any stipulation with regard to it, deliberately announced the principle irrevocably adopted by our Government. It was the principle early announced at the beginning of the Republic by Mr. JEFFERSON. This dispatch is one of the most memorable in our history, and it bears directly on the existing controversy when, in exposing the British pretension, it says:

"But the Lieutenant of a man-of-war, having necessity for men, *is apt to be a summary judge*, and his decisions will be quite as significant of his own wants and his own power as of the truth and justice of the case."—*Webster's Works*, vol. 6, p. 323.

At a later day still, on the very eve of recent events, we find Gen. CASS, as Secretary of State, in his elaborate instructions to our ministers in Europe, dated 27th June, 1859, declaring principles which may properly control the present question. He says:

"It is obvious, from the temper of the age, that the present is no safe time to assert and enforce pretensions on the part of belligerent Powers affecting the interest of nations at peace, *unless such pretensions are clearly justified by the law of nations.*" * * * "The stopping of neutral vessels upon the high seas, their forcible entrance, and the overhauling and examination of their cargoes, the seizure of their freight, *at the will of a foreign officer*, the frequent interruption of their voyages by compelling them to change their destination, in order to seek redress; and, *above all, the abuses which are so prone to accompany the exercise of unlimited power*, where responsibility is remote; these are, indeed, serious obstructions, little likely to be submitted to in the present state of the world without a formidable effort to prevent them."

Such is an authentic history of this British pretension, and of the manner in which it has been met by our Government. And now the special argument formerly directed by us against this pretension is directed by Great Britain against the pretension of Capt. WILKES to take two rebel emissaries from a British packet ship. If Capt. WILKES is right in this pretension, then throughout all these international debates, extending over at least two generations, we have been wrong.

But it has been sometimes said that the steam packet having on board the rebel emissaries was on this account liable to capture, and therefore the error of Capt. WILKES in taking the emissaries was simply an error of form and not of substance. I do not stop to consider whether an exercise of summary power against which our Government has so constantly protested can be under any circumstances an error merely of form, for the policy of our Government, most positively declared in its diplomacy, and also attested in numerous treaties, leaves no room to doubt that a neutral ship with belligerent passengers—not in the military or naval service—is not liable to capture, and therefore the whole proceeding was wrong, not only because the passengers were taken from the ship, but also because the ship, howsoever guilty morally, was not guilty legally in receiving such passengers on board. If this question were argued on English authorities it might be otherwise, but according to American principles the ship was legally innocent. Of course, I say nothing of the moral guilt forever indelible in that ship.

It the middle of the last century, the Swiss professor VATTEL declared that on the breaking out of war we cease to be under any obligation of leaving the enemy to the free enjoyment of his rights; and this principle he applied loosely to the transit of ambassadors. (Vattel, book 4, chap. 7, sec. 85.) Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, quoting this authority, at the beginning of the present century, let fall these words:

"The belligerent may stop the ambassador of the enemy on his passage."—*The Atalanta*, 6 *Robinson R.*, *p.* 440.

And this curt proposition, though in some respects indefinite, has been often repeated since by writers on the law of nations. On its face it leaves the question unsettled, whether the emissaries of an unrecognized Government can be stopped? But there is another case in which the same British judge, who has done so much to illustrate international law, has used language which seems to embrace not only authentic ambassadors but also pretenders to this character, and all others who are public agents of the enemy. Says this eminent magistrate:

"It appears to me on principle to be but reasonable that whenever it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that *such persons should be sent out on the public service and at the public expense*, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel that may be let out for a purpose so intimately connected with hostile operations."—*The Orozembo*, 1 *Robinson R.*, *p.* 434.

Admit that the emissaries of an unrecognized Government cannot be recognized as ambassadors with the liabilities as well as immunities of this character, yet, in the face of these words, it is difficult to see how a Government, bowing habitually to the authority of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, and regarding our rebels as "belligerents," can assert that a steam packet, conveying emissaries from these belligerents, "sent out on the public service and at the public expense," was, according to the language of Lord RUSSELL, "pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage." At least, in this assertion, this Government seems to turn its back again upon its own history; or it sets aside the facts so openly boasted with regard to the public character of these fugitives.

On this question British policy may change with circumstances, and British precedents may be uncertain, but the original American policy is unchangeable, and the American precedents which illustrate it are solemn treaties. The words of VATTEL, and the judgments of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, were well known to the statesmen of the United States; and yet, in the face of these authorities, which have entered so largely into this debate, the American Government at an early day deliberately adopted a contrary policy, to which, for half a century, it has steadily adhered. It was plainly declared that *'only soldiers or officers could be stopped*, thus positively excluding the idea of stopping ambassadors, or emissaries of any kind, not in the military or naval service. Mr. MADISON, who more than any other person shaped our national policy on maritime rights, has stated it on this question. In his remarkable dispatch to Mr. MONROE, at London, dated Jan. 1, 1804, he says:

"The article renounces the claim to take from the vessels of the neutral party, on the high seas, any person whatever, *not in the military service of an enemy*, an exception which we admit to come within the law of nations, on the subject of contraband of war. *With this exception, we consider a neutral flag on the high seas as a safeguard to those sailing under it.*"—*StatePapers*, vol. 3, p. 83.

Then again, in the same dispatch, Mr. MADISON says:

"Great Britain, then, must produce an exception in the law of nations in favor of the right she contends for. In what written and received authority will she find it? In what usage, except her own, will it be found?" * * * * * "But nowhere will she find an exception to this freedom of the seas and of neutral flags, which justifies the taking away of any person, *not an enemy in military service*, found on board a neutral vessel, p. 84.

And then, again, in the same dispatch, he says:

"Whenever a belligerent claim against persons on board a neutral vessel is referred to in treaties, *enemies in military service* alone are excepted from the general immunity of persons in that situation; and *this exception confirms the immunity of those who are not in it.*"—*Ibid.*, p. 84.

It was in pursuance of this principle, thus clearly announced and repeated, that Mr. MADISON instructed Mr. MONROE to propose a convention between the United States and Great Britain, containing the following stipulation:

"No person whatever shall, upon the high seas and without the jurisdiction of either party, be demanded or taken out of any ship or vessel belonging to citizens or subjects of one of the parties, by the public or private armed ships belonging to or in the service of the other, *unless such person be at the time in the military service of an enemy of such other party.*"—*Ibid.*, p. 82.

Mr. MONROE pressed this stipulation most earnestly upon the British Government; but, though treated courteously, he could get no satisfaction with regard to it. Lord HARROWBY, the Foreign Secretary, in one of his conversations, "expressed a concern to find the United States opposed to Great Britain on certain great neutral questions in favor of the doctrines of the modern law, which he termed *novelties*." (State Papers, vol. 3, p. 99.) And Lord MULGRAVE, who succeeded this accomplished nobleman, persevered in the same dissent. Mr. MONROE writes, under date of 18th October, 1805:

"On a review of the conduct of this Government towards the United States, I am inclined to think that the delay which has been so studiously sought is part of a system, and that it is intended, as circumstances favor, to subject our commerce, at present and hereafter, to every restraint in their power."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 107.

Afterward Mr. MONROE was joined by Mr. PINKNEY in the mission to London, and the two united in presenting this same proposition again to the British Government. (State Papers, vol 3, p. 137.) It was rejected, although the Ministry of Mr. FOX, who was then in power, seems to have afforded at one time the expectation of an agreement.

While these distinguished plenipotentiaries were pressing this principle at London, Mr. MADISON was maintaining it at home. In an unpublished communication to Mr. MERRY, the British Minister at Washington, bearing date 9th of April, 1805, which I extract from the files of the State Department, he declared:

"The United States cannot accede to the claim of any nation to take from their vessels on the high seas *any description of persons, except soldiers* in the actual service of the enemy."

In a reply, bearing date April 12, 1805, this principle was positively repudiated by the British Minister; so that the two Governments were ranged unequivocally on opposite sides.

The treaties of the United States with foreign nations are in harmony with this principle so energetically proposed and upheld by Mr. MADISON. In the treaty of commerce with France in 1778, it is expressly provided that

"Enemies to both or either party are not to be taken out of the said ships, *unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemies.*"—*Statutes at Large*, vol. 8, p. 26.

In the treaty with the Netherlands, in 1782, the exception is confined to "military men actually in the service of an enemy," (*Ibid.*, p. 38,) and this same exception will also be found in the treaty with Sweden, in 1782, (*Ibid.*, p. 64;) with Prussia in 1785, (*Ibid.*, p. 90;) with Spain in 1795, (*Ibid.*, p. 146;) with France in 1800, (*Ibid.*, p. 184;) with Columbia in 1824, (*Ibid.*, p. 312;) with Central America in 1825, (*Ibid.*, p. 328;) with Brazil in 1828, (*Ibid.*, p. 393;) with Mexico in 1831, (*Ibid.*, p. 416;) with Chili in 1832, (*Ibid.*, p. 436;) with Venezuela, in 1836, (*Ibid.*, p. 472;) with Peru-Bolivia, in 1836, (*Ibid.*, p. 490;) with Ecuador in 1839, (*Ibid.*, p. 540;) with New-Granada in 1846 (Statutes, vol. 9, p. 888;) with Guatemala, in 1849, (Statutes, vol. 110, p. 880; with San Salvador, in 1850; (*Ibid.*, p. 894;) and in the treaty with Peru, in 1851, (*Ibid.*, p. 936.) Such is the unbroken testimony, in the most solemn form, to the policy of our Government. In some of the treaties the exception is simply "soldiers," in others it is "officers or soldiers." It is true, that among these treaties there is none with Great Britain; but it is also true, that this is simply because this Power refused its assent, when this principle was presented by our Government as an undoubted part of international law, which it desired to confirm by treaty.

Clearly and beyond all question, according to American principles and practice, the ship was not liable to capture on account of the presence of emisaries, "not "soldiers or officers;" nor could such emissaries be legally taken from the ship. But the completeness of this authority is increased by the concurring testimony of the Continent of Europe. Since the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the policy of the Continental States has refused to sanction the removal of enemies from a neutral ship, unless military men in actual service. And now, since this debate has commenced, we have the postive testimony of the French Government to the same principle, given with special reference to the present case. M. THOUVENAL, the Minister of the Emperor for Foreign Affairs, in a recent letter to Mr. SEWARD, published with the papers now before the Senate, earnestly insists that the rebel emisaries, not being military persons actually in the service of the enemy, were not subject to seizure on board a neutral ship. I leave this part of the subject with the remark, that it is Great Brirain alone whose position oe this question can be brought into doubt.

But still another question occurs. Beyond all question, there were "dispatches" from the rebel belligerents on board the ship—such "dispatches" as rebels can write. Public report, the statement of persons on board the ship, and the boastful declaration of JEFFERSON DAVIS in a public document, that these emissaries were proceeding under an appointment from him—which appointment would be a "dispatch" of the highest character—seems to place this fact beyond denial. Assuming this fact, the ship was liable to capture and to be carried off for adjudication, according to British authorities—unless the positive judgment of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT in the case of the *Atalanta*, (6 Robinson R., p. 440,) and also the Queen's proclamation at the commencement of this rebellion, where "dispatches" are enumerated among contraband articles, are treated as nullities, or so far modified in their application as to be words, and nothing more. But however binding and peremptory these authorities may be in Great Britain, they cannot be accepted to reverse the policy of the United States, which here again leaves no room for doubt. In order to give precision to the rights which it claimed and at the same time accorded on the ocean, our Government has sought to explain in treaties what it meant by contraband. As early as 1795, in the treaty with Spain, after specifying contraband articles, without including dispatches, it is declared that

"Free goods are all other merchandise and *things* which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods."—*Statutes at Large*, vol. 8, p. 146.

In other treaties, subsequent to the judgment of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, recognizing dispatches as contraband, and therefore practically discarding it, after enumerating contraband articles, without specifying "dispatches," the following provision is introduced:

"All other merchandise and *things* not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free."—*Ibid.*, p. 312, *Treaty with Columbia and later treaties passim.*

Thus we have not only positive words of enumeration, without mentioning "dispatches," but also positive words of exclusion, so that dispatches cannot be considered as a contraband. These treaties constitute the conclusive record of our Government on this question. And here let me remark that, while decisions of British Admiralty Courts on all these matters are freely cited, no decisions of our Supreme Court are cited. Of course, if any existed, they would be of the highest value, but there are none, and the reason is obvious. These matters could not arise before our Supreme Court, because under our Government they are so clearly settled by treaties and diplomacy as to be beyond question.

Clearly then, and beyond all question, according to American principles and practice, the ship was not liable to capture on account of dispatches on board. And here again we have the concurring testimony of Continental Europe, and especially of the French Government, in the recent letter of M. THOUVENEL.

Of course this whole discussion proceeds on the assumption that the rebels are to be regarded as belligerents, which is the character already accorded to them by Great Britain. If they are not regarded as belligerents, then the proceeding of Capt. WILKES is indubitably illegal and void. To a political offender, however deep his guilt—though burdened with the undying execrations of all honest men, and bending beneath the consciousness of the ruin which he has brought upon his country—the asylum of a foreign jurisdiction is sacred, whether on shore or on sea; and it is among the proudest boasts of England, at least in recent days, that the exiles of defeated democracies as well as of defeated dynasties, have found a sure protection beneath her meteor flag. And yet this Power has not always accorded to other flags what she claimed for her own. One of the objections diplomatically presented by Great Britain at the beginning of the present century to any renunciation of the pretension of impressment on board American vessels, was "that facility would be given, particularly in the British Channel, by the immunity claimed by American vessels, *to the escape of traitors*," (State Papers, vol. 3, p. 86,) thus assuming that traitors—the companions of ROBERT EMMETT, in Ireland, or the companions of HORNE TOOKE, in England—ought to be arrested on board a neutral ship; but that the arrest could be accomplished only through the pretension of impressment. But this flagrant instance cannot be a precedent for the United States, which has always maintained the right of asylum as firmly as it has rejected the pretension of impressment.

If I am correct in this review, then the conclusion is inevitable. The seizure of the rebel emissaries on board a neutral ship cannot be justified according to our best American precedents and practice. There seems to be no single point where the seizure is not questionable, unless we choose to invoke British precedents and practice, which, beyond doubt, led Capt. WILKES into the mistake which he committed. In the solitude of his ship he consulted familiar authorities at hand, and felt that in following VATTEL and Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, as quoted and affirmed by eminent writers, reinforced by the inveterate practice of the British navy, he could not err. He was mistaken. There was a better example; it was the constant, uniform, unhesitating practice of his own country on the ocean, refusing to consider dispatches as contraband of war; and protesting always against an adjudication of personal rights by the summary judgment of a quarter-deck. Had these well-attested precedents been in his mind, the gallant Captain would not, even for a moment, have been seduced from his allegiance to those principles which constitute a part of our country's glory.

Mr. President, let the rebels go. Two wicked men, ungrateful to their country, are let loose with the brand of Cain upon their foreheads. Prison doors are opened; but principles are established which will help to free other men, and to open the gates of the sea. Never before in her active history has Great Britain ranged herself on this side. Such an event is an epoch. *Novus sæclorum nascitur ordo.* To the liberties of the sea this Power is now committed. To a certain extent this cause is now under her tutelary care. If the immunities of passengers, not in the military or naval service, as well as of sailors, are not directly recognized, they are at least implied; while the whole pretension of impressment, so long the pest of neutral commerce, and operating only through the lawless adjudication of a quarter-deck, is made absolutely impossible. Thus is the freedom of the seas enlarged, not only by limiting the number of persons who are exposed to the penalties of war, but by driving from it the most offensive pretension that ever stalked upon its waves. To such conclusion Great Britain is irrevocably pledged. Nor treaty nor bond was needed. It is sufficient that her late appeal can be vindicated only by a renunciation of early, long-continued tyranny. Let her bear the rebels back. The consideration is ample; for the sea became free as this penitent Power crossed it, steering westward with the sun, on an errand of liberation.

In this surrender, if such it may be called, our Government does not even "stoop to conquer." It simply lifts itself to the height of its own original principles. The early efforts of its best negotiators—the patriot trials of its soldiers in an unequal war—have at length prevailed, and Great Britain, usually so haughty, invites us to practice upon those principles which she has so strenuously opposed. There are victories of force. Here is a victory of truth. If Great Britain has gained the "custody of two rebels, the United States have secured the triumph of their principles.

If this result be in conformity with our cherished principles, it will be superfluous to add other considerations of policy; and yet I venture to suggest that estranged sympathies abroad may be secured again by an open adhesion to these principles, which already have the support of the Continental Governments of Europe, smarting for years under British pretensions on the sea. The powerful organs of public opinion on the Continent are also with us. M. HAUTEFEUILLE, whose work on the Law of Nations is the arsenal of arguments for neutrals, has entered into this debate with a direct proposition for the release of these emissaries as a testimony to the true interpretation of international law. And a journal, which of itself is an authority, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, hopes that the United States will let the rebels go, simply because "it would be a triumph of the rights of neutrals to apply them for the advantage of a nation which has ever opposed and violated them."

But this triumph is not enough. The sea-god will in future use his trident less, but the same principles which led to the present renunciation of early pretensions naturally conduct to yet further emancipation of the sea. The work of maritime civilization is not finished. And here the two nations, equally endowed by commerce, and matching each other while they surpass all other nations, in peaceful ships, may gloriously unite in setting up new pillars, which shall mark new triumps, rendering the ocean a highway of peace instead of a field of blood.

The Congress of Paris, in 1856, where were assembled the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, has already led the way. Adopting the early policy of the United States, often proposed to foreign nations, this Congress has authenticated two important changes in restraint of belligerent rights: first, that the neutral flag shall protect eneme's goods, except contraband of war; and, secondly, that neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. This is much. Another proposition, that privateering should be abolished, was defective in two respects: first, because it left nations free to employ private ships under a public commission as ships of the navy, and, therefore, was nugatory; and, secondly, because if not nugatory, it was too obviously in the special interest of Great Britain, which, through her commanding navy, would thus be left at will to rule the sea. No change can be practicable which is not equal in its advantages to all nations; for the Equality of Nations is not merely a dry dogma of international law, but a vital National sentiment, common to all nations. This cannot be forgotten; and every proposition must be brought sincerely to this equitable test.

But there is a way in which privateering can be effectually abolished without any shock to the Equality of Nations. A simple proposition, that private property shall only enjoy the same immunity on the ocean which it now enjoys on land, will at once abolish privateering, and relieve the commerce of the ocean from its greatest perils, so that, like commerce on land, it shall be undisturbed except by illegal robbery and theft. Such a proposition will operate equally for the advantage of all nations. On this account, and in the policy of peace, which our Government has always cultivated, it has been already presented to foreign Governments by the United States. You have not forgotten the important paper in which Mr. MARCY did this service, or the recent efforts of Mr. SEWARD in the same direction. In order to complete the efficacy of this proposition, and still further to banish belligerent pretensions, contraband of war should be abolished, so that all ships may freely navigate the ocean without being exposed to any question as to the character of persons or things on board. The right of search, which, on the occurrence of war becomes an omnipresent tyranny, subjecting every neutral ship to the arbitrary invasion of every belligerent cruiser, would then disappear. It would drop, as the chains drop from an emancipated slave; or rather it would only exist as an occasional agent, under solemn treaties, in the war waged by civilization against the slave-trade; and then it would be proudly recognized as an honorable surrender to the best interests of humanity, glorifying the flag which made it.

With the consummation of these reforms in maritime law, not forgetting blockades under international law, war would be despoiled of its most vexatious prerogatives, while innocent neutrals would be exempt from its torments. The statutes of the sea, thus refined and elevated, will be the agents of peace instead of the agents of war. Ships and cargoes will pass unchallenged from shore to shore; and those terrible belligerent rights, under which the commerce of the world has so long suffered, will cease from troubling. In this work our country began early. It had hardly proclaimed its own independence before it sought to secure a similar independence for the sea. It had hardly made a Constitution for its own Government before it sought to establish a Constitution similar in spirit for the Government of the sea. If it did not prevail at once, it was because it could not overcome the unyielding opposition of Great Britain. And now the time is come when this champion of belligerent rights "has checked his hand and changed his pride." Welcome this new alliance. Meanwhile, amidst all present trials, it only remains for us to uphold the constant policy of the Republic, and to stand fast on the ancient ways.

After Mr. SUMNER had finished, Mr. HALE moved to take up the bill providing for twenty mail-clad gunboats, the question being on the amendment to substitute the President for the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. HALE spoke in favor of the amendment, and asked the Senators if they approved the course of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy is, no doubt, an honest man, but he had made a mistake. He said he (HALE) always seemed unfortunate in attempts of this kind. If he attacked a small man, then it was too small a business, and then if he went up to the head of a department he was too high and must not paralize the public confidence. If the Senate passes the amendment he will mark the admonition that such things will not go untouched through the Senate. We are spending a million and a half a day, not to put down the rebellion, but to keep along just about where we are.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought it strange if we cast censure on a man against whom there is no charge, and who was an honest man. He could show instead of the money being lost this proceeding had saved the Government a great amount of money. He thought it was not a proper mode to reprimand an officer who was admitted to be honest and pure in intention, and it was gross injustice to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the amendment. He said the facts could not be denied that Mr. MORGAN, the brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy, had received nearly $100,000, and such action could not be defended. He said that things of this kind did more to affect the credit of the Government than anything else, and the Senate cannot overlook such things. Should we entrust this officer with the disbursement of a large amount of money when he had abused his trust?

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said this was in fact a vote to censure, and it is not for the Senate to pass condemnation on *ex parte* testimony taken by a Committee of the other House. The action of the Secretary of the Navy is either a mistake or a crime; if an honest mistake, it should not be censured; if a crime, then there should be something more than a mere striking out of the name. Had any of the Naval Committee made any communication with the Secretary of the Navy, and had he been asked any explanation?

Mr. SHERMAN said, that communication had been had with the Committee of the other House, and one of the Navy Committee, a Senator, called on the President, and was understood that the facts were admitted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he would go for making war on the thieves of the Treasury, but he was not prepared on *ex parte* evidence to vote censure on the Secretary of the Treasury. We had more things to contend with than secession, and one was the eternal croaking and complaining on the part of the pretended friends of the Government, always without reason.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said it was a question whether the Secretary of the Navy was to be entrusted with a large amount of money. He wa unwilling to do it after what had passed. He did not believe Secretary WELLES ad honest man, or in this emergency of the country he would not have permitted the Treasury to be robbed for the purpose of enriching family connections. He cared not who the man was, or what position he occupied. He would lift up his hand against corruption and wrong now and hereafter, though he had no hope that he should succeed, and that it would be a vote condemning this robbery in high places, but that had nothing to do with his duty. He had a simple vote to record, and the word condemnation to utter.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he was informed that the Secretary of the Navy employed Mr. MORGAN in the first place to break off fraudulent contracts and prevent imposition, and he understood that his employment saves $400,000. It was not with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy that any money was taken from the Treasury. It was understood that these facts were in the report of the Committee of the other House.

Mr. HALE asked, if the Secretary of the Navy did not want the money to go out of the Treasury, why, when he was informed of the matter, did he not stop it, instead of letting it go on?

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had advised the Naval Committee to call on the Secretary of the Navy for an explanation.

Mr. HALE said when he wanted advice he would all for it.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) by consent, introduced a resolution, that the Secretary of the Navy, be requested to inform the Senate the facts in regard to the employment of GEORGE B. MORGAN to purchase vessels, and the amount of compensation paid him, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill providing for the payment of the interest in certain cases on claims against the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to punish frauds against the Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to establish an arsenal at Springfield, Illinois.

The above bills were all appropriately referred.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) in explanation said hat a bill for this purpose has on several occasions passed the Senate, but had never before received favorable action by the Post-office Committee of the House. It was now reported unanimously, with one exception of the Committee. This measure would still keep open communication between representatives and their constituents, and save millions of dollars to the Government annually, which is an item of importance in times like these when an additional tax has been put on tea, coffee and sugar. In the course of his remarks he contended that those who receive speeches and documents should pay the small amount of postage required. In England even the Queen has to pay her own postage, and no man has there suggested that the franking privilege be restored. If it should be abolished in this country it will never be restored, and the people would wonder that it had existed so long. The Committee on the Post-office had intended to introduce other reforms among them—to collect postage on the tons of printed matter which are now carried by the express companies. All that he asked was that the bill should have a fair vote.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) produced a tabular statement to show that with the year ending with 1851 the excess of expenditures over the receipts was $2,000,000, and progressively increasing. It rose in 1859 to $8,000,000. He argued that it was their duty to make every effort to economise in the public expenditures. According to the theory on which the Post-office Department was established, it should be self-sustaining. It had been adhered to for sixty years, and we should now be allowed to return to the principle which prevailed in the earlier days of the Republic. Under the law as it now stands, at least 20,000 persons, including postmasters whose salaries do not exceed $200, receive and transmit letters and packages free of postage, in no way relative to public business. He offered the pending bill for the reason that while it abolished franking in one part, it restored it in another, and claimed for the substitute he had proposed at least equality and justice, as it placed the Members of Congress, the President and Vice-President, and all others in authority, who have heretofore exercised the privilege, on the same basis with the principal officers of the Post-Office Department and Deputy Postmasters, whose privilege shall be confined to official business.

Mr. VALLINDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh.,) reminded the gentlemen of the fact that during the thirtieth Congress, a Special Committee was appointed on the subject of the abolition of the franking privilege, at the head of which was Mr. ADAMS of Massachusetts. After consuming much time in the investigation of the result of his labors, it was simply a digest of the postal law, and pruning them of their condities and absurdities. This was the day of small reforms, and as the measure now pending was eminently one of the very smallest, it would doubtless meet with favor. He read from the report of the Special Committee, of which he was a member, the views therein expressed against the abolition of the franking privilege, maintaining, among other things, that there should be the freest communication between Congressmen and their constituents, repudiating the principle that the Post-office Department should be self-sustaining, and showing that the increase of expenses was owing mainly to the increase of mail facilities.

Messrs. EDWARDS, of New-York, (Rep.,) ROSCOE CONKLING, of Mew-York, (Rep.,) and POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) continued the debate. The last named offered a resolution to recommit the bill to the Post-office Committee, with instructions to report a new bill embracing the following principles:

First—Abolishing the transmission of all written and printed matter free of postage, excepting that ordered to be printed by Congress; and.

Secondly—Such matter shall be stamped "Public Documents," and on being franked shall pass through the mails free.

Messrs. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) and KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) opposed the bill.

Mr. COLFAX replied to the objections urged against the pending measure.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the abolition of the franking privilege was a favorite measure with the Secessionists. If reforms were desired, let gentlemen direct their attention to the millions of dollars squandered for ships, horses and provender, and to theft in general, of which every member has some knowledge, more or less.

Mr. BRIGHT moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was decided in the negative—51 against 78. Adjourned.

Some Reasons why Goods Ought to be Allowed to Remain in Bond for Three or Five Years.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What the Treasury wants is revenue. If it can be shown that the three months bonding system will kill the goose that lays the golden egg, much will be done, no doubt, toward restoring the old regulation allowing three years to take goods out of bond. Under the three years' bonding system a business had grown up in the United States unknown before, at least in its extent, which business helped in a considerable degree the sale and export of American manufactured goods and produce.

Able to find under that system in our bonded warehouses the manufactures and produce of England, France, Spain, Asia and other regions, merchants of this and other countries made up assorted cargoes for the West Indies, South America, Africa, and even the East Indies, and along with the foreign article, American merchandise would be taken.

Under the short bonding system, this business *which was fast making the United States the commercial mart of the world*, is lost to the country, and the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston will feel its effects, not only in the loss of what trade of the kind had already been established, but yet more in the loss of the expansion which that trade was taking, which was great, and but for the unfortunate change would have been lasting.

The writer has himself imported goods and kept them in bond three years without selling them, at the expiration of which time he has had to ship them again to a foreign port and reimport them, to get another three years' extension. This is mentioned only to show that the time of three years is not by any means too long, if long enough, for here there is a double freight and incidental expenses lost, which a more liberal system would have saved. The idea that *revenue* will come in *quicker* under the three months' system will probably be found a delusion. The only effect of the system will be to prevent importation, and it will most certainly at times cause a great rise in prices of any article not imported in sufficient quantity, and not found in market to supply a sudden demand. High prices stop consumption, and therefore the revenue must suffer. Under the three or five years' system, goods will be warehoused, and duties paid on them whenever the consumption of the country will demand it; and, inasmuch as it will have a tendency to keep prices moderate, the revenue will be benefited by the duties on the increased consumption of a cheaper article.

Much more might be said on the subject, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient to call for a return to the more beneficial and liberal provision of our former revenue laws. A perseverance in the present system will lose revenue to the customs, and cause a great loss to our trading community, our ships, our manufacturers and our mechanics. MERCATOR.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

There remained unsold at the beginning of the week in the Twenty-fourth-street stables 263 head. No transactions in fine pairs and the few in market are held at $650@$900 ℔ pair. Some very good single horses have been sold at $175@$225 each. Draught and omnibus horses sell very slowly at $100@$110 each. There has been some inquiry for shippers, but no sales have been reported, and none of saddle horses or fast horses. Government agents inspected a few yesterday to fill up a cavalry regiment at $90@$100 each. The total sales of horses for the week amount to 32 head, leaving on hand this evening 230 head. There have been no arrivals the past week. Dealers are firm. There are several fine horses in market.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

The Possibility of Arbitration in the American Case.

The Tory Press Preaching an Anti-American Crusade.

Suppression of Irish Sympathies with America.

A French Criticism on the Views of Archbishop Hughes.

The British screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, Capt. McQuigan, from Liverpool, Dec. 25, calling at Queenstown, arrived here yesterday.

Her advices have been generally anticipated.

From our European exchanges we extract and translate various matters of interest relative to American affairs.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Russell, dated Dec. 6, being a day or two earlier than the letter last published. Mr. Russell was of opinion that the Government was too feeble to resist popular arrogance, and that it dare not make concessions even to avoid war. He predicts that before the close of 1861 a most extraordinary financial crisis will be inevitable, that national paper currency will be issued, and that the whole banking system of the country will fall with a rush.

Better Tone of the British Ministerial Press—Arbitration Possible.

From the London Times.

"Arbitration," cry the peacemakers; "cannot you settle the whole question by arbitration? Why think of steamers and gunboats and regiments for Canada? Can the use of such means ever decide a legal question?" But does any man in his senses believe that without the possession of military and naval strength it would be possible to get the American Government to listen to us at all? It is said now that there is a probability that the Washington Cabinet will make some concessions, though we observe by the very latest advices that the New-York Press continues to insult the British nation. If there be any foundation for the rumor, to what are we to attribute this change of counsel but to the growing conviction that England is too strong to be treated like the Government of New-Granada, which was made the victim of a still more unjustifiable violation of neutral rights, still unatoned for? Cannot every one see, from what has passed in America since the capture of the Commissioners, that the men at the head of affairs have been preparing with sufficient cunning to receive the remonstrances of England? The outrage is so flagrant that they cannot believe it will be passed over, yet they are not aware of the storm they have raised. They have been probably expecting to receive a sharp remonstrance, but not an ultimatum. So the game is to play fast and loose with the question. The Secretary of the Navy gives his warm approval of the act, and the Republican lawyers echo Capt. Wilkes' nonsense about embodied dispatches. On the other hand, the President carefully avoids the subject in his Message. The lower house of Congress, which the champions of an extended suffrage in this country now decry, as consisting only of the representatives of the people, votes unanimous thanks to Capt. Wilkes; the Senate says not a word. It would be amusing were it not painful to see how the whole set of tricky politicians are preparing to meet the anger of the Britisher. It may be that information has filtered out that the Government at Washington will not stand the risk of a war, and that if England asks in a peremptory manner concessions will be made, but the spirit in which meek advances and proposals for arbitration would be received may be learnt from the conduct of the Americans during the few weeks of suspense. However, that part of the question, at any rate, is quite settled. *We have not proposed arbitration. We have now only to see whether the Federal Government will propose it.* Unless it do so, the whole hypothetical fabric of Lord Ebury and his friends falls to the ground. Would it not be as well for them to wait a few days, and *defer their strictures on the refusal of arbitration by our Government until they have learnt that our opponents have asked for it?*

The Tories Clamorous for a Crusade Against America.

From the London Herald.

We have, ere now, expressed our disgust with the Northern method of waging war. In Virginia the Federal troops have robbed and burnt with impunity, not apparently because Gen. McClellan shares the tastes of his men for cowardly and useless atrocities but because the discipline of the volunteers is so bad that he cannot keep them in order. But the "stone fleets" and the incentives to servile insurrection are crimes for which the Government—in the latter case Mr. Lincoln himself—is distinctly and solely answerable. The destruction of Charleston harbor is a crime against humanity, an act of hostility to the whole civilized world. Even Americans will feel it as such. In the event of war it is possible the Northern flag may be driven from the seas, and the Confederates may find an opportunity of retaliating on Boston and New-York. Nay, whatever right the North may have to do this act, we, if provoked to war, shall have exactly the same right against them. If a British admiral were to sink some thousands of tons of stone at the entrance of the great commercial ports of the North, Mr. Lincoln would justly protest against a war waged not only with the American Government and people of this day, but with the inhabitants of the country for centuries to come. The bombardment of the defenceless cities of the rich Atlantic seaboard would be a much more pardonable act; yet this would arouse against us the indignation of every country to which it became known. All this, if his own people were to be the victims, Mr. Lincoln would remember. But he seems, like all Americans, to fancy that what would be atrocious if practiced against them, is meritorious when they inflict it on others. Again, if we were to give up to pillage an unfortified town, not taken by assault, the whole world would cry shame upon us; and we ourselves should reasonably feel that we had utterly disgraced our Christianity and our civilization. Yet Mr. Lincoln, by the adoption of Abolitionist views in the prosecution of the war, by the measures which he has taken almost avowedly to excite servile insurrection, has done what in him lies to deliver up the whole of the Southern States to all, and more than all, the horrors experienced by the unhappy Badajos. *It is time that some civilized Power should interfere with the prosecution of a policy so barbarous and so wanton; that the strong hand of a superior enemy should compel the Federal Government either to sue for peace at once, or to wage war after the fashion of civilized nations.*

The Causes of the War.

A REVIEW OF THE POSITION OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

From the Journal des Débats.

Up to the present moment, French journals could be found, few in number 'tis true, which, in reference to the American question, have taken part, more or less directly, with the South against the North: but we must do these journals the justice to admit that, through a sentiment of respect for human opinion and of modesty easy enough to comprehend, they have taken care to shelter themselves behind a sophism which is becoming more and more difficult to maintain, by pretending that Slavery is not the real cause of war between the old and the new American Confederacies. At length, however, we regret to say there is among us a paper that has overcome all these scruples. *Le Monde*, since name it we must, the worthy continuation of the *Univers*, has discovered in the American journals a plea in favor of Slavery, and complacently opens its columns to the lengthy article in question, which is signed by Mr. Hughes, Archbishop of New-York, and commends it to those of its readers who wish to obtain a correct idea of the American war.

It was not without a feeling of profound disgust that we were enabled to read this singular dissertation, loosely put together, and built up, as it is, upon arguments borrowed from every source, from philosophy, history, religion, the Old Testament, and even the Evangelists themselves. The American prelate who, by the way, undertakes to refute the excellent book of M. Cochin, entitled *The Abolition of Slavery*, sets out by affirming that the Catholics, and the majority of the soldiers on the field of battle, "have not the least idea that a war which causes so much blood to flow, and so much money to be spent, should be continued solely in order to gratify a clique of Abolitionists."

What then, pray, *is* the cause, what the object of the war? It is purely, as Mr. Hughes declares, to maintain the Constitution and defend the Government of the United States. But whence, then, arise the dangers that menace the Constitution and the Government, if not from Slavery? As to Slavery in itself, the American prelate does not go so far as to defend the principle, but he sets forth, with the greatest warmth, the extenuating circumstances in favor of the peculiar institution "so dear to the planters of the South." Even while conceding that Slavery is not an institution of divine origin, Mr. Hughes devotes himself to the task of demonstrating that it exists by the permission of Providence, and dates back to the remotest times. If, for a moment, he does yield to an emotion of pity for the thousands of human beings who are borne away from Africa to America, there to pass their lives in slavery, and, particularly, for their children, who are slaves from their birth and forever, he consoles himself by remarking that, after all, this is a consequence of the original sin. The final deduction of the writer, is, that the "clique of Abolitionists" are guilty of the unpardonable offence of desiring to hasten the moment when it shall please Providence to bring about a change in the social life of those countries where Slavery still exists. Such is an abstract of the doctrines which *Le Monde* recommends to its readers as "truths well worthy to arrest their attention."

It belongs to no other than the party which has launched anathemas against the loftiest principles and the most precious conquests of modern society, to the party which has denounced liberty of the Press, liberty of thought and liberty of conscience as the inventions of hell,—it belonged to none but this party to constitute itself the official champion and patron of Slavery. In establishing the fact for the greater edification of the public we have not the candor to be astonished at it.

Government Making War on the Irish Sympathy with America.

THE O'DONOGHUE, M. P., AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

The following correspondence has taken place between the O'Donoghue, M. P., and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in reference to the speech of the former at the mass meeting in Dublin a short time since:

Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office,
Four Courts, Dublin, Dec. 9.

Sir: I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to write to you, and state that his lordship has read the report, as given in the *Freeman's Journal* newspaper of the 6th inst., of the proceedings of what is called a mass meeting of Irish Nationalists, holden at the Rotundo on the evening of Thursday, the 5th inst., and over which you are stated to have presided as Chairman. The whole tenor of the speeches reported to have been made at this meeting, and the resolutions adopted, plainly indicate the determination of those who took part in it, that if, in consequence of recent occurrences, a war should arise between Her Majesty and the Federal States of Northern America, they would, as far as might be in their power, not only withhold all assistance from their lawful sovereign, but would manifest their sympathy and friendship for those who in that calamitous event would be arrayed in open hostility against her. The meeting appears to have concluded with the appointment of a Committee, of which you are named as Chairman, whose object is declared to be to take into consideration the advisability of carrying out an organization in the present state of affairs at home and abroad; and looking to the principles avowed by those who addressed the meeting, it is to be presumed that the organization thus projected is designed to advance those principles and to disseminate the treasonable views so publicly announced. The whole of these proceedings appear to the Lord Chancellor to be altogether at variance with the true allegiance to which every subject of the Empire is bound, and his lordship has directed this communication to be made to you, as a magistrate of the County of Kerry, and holding Her Majesty's commission, in order that you may make such observations thereon as you shall think proper.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
The O'Donoghue, M. P. MARK PERRIN.

Derriquin Castle, Kenmare, Dec. 14.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 9th of December, conveying to me the view the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to take of the proceedings at the recent meeting of Irish Nationalists, over which I had the honor of presiding. And, in compliance with your request, I beg to state for his lordship's information, *that it is my conviction that an overwhelming majority of the Irish people feel that they have much more reason to be grateful to the American nation than to the British Government, and that, therefore, in the event of a war between America and England, they would be very unwilling to supply men and money for the purpose, as I stated at the meeting, of destroying American commerce, bombarding American cities, and humiliating the American flag.* I candidly avow that those are my sentiments. Further, I have to state that I have already acquainted several with my intention of withdrawing from the Committee nominated at the Rotundo meeting, because, upon reflection, I see clearly that, in the absence of a great number of names, the Committee cannot command the confidence of the country. At the same time I think it absolutely necessary that a Committee manifestly entitled to public confidence, should be appointed to consider how the interests of Ireland may be affected by a war between America and England. Perhaps I may become a member of such a committee, the formation of which must necessarily lead to a most useful national organization. An apprehension of trespassing too much upon your valuable time forbids me to enter at greater length into details; for inasmuch as I deny the necessity or prudence of a secret system of action, I see no reason why the Lord Chancellor should not be made acquainted with our plans, and his opinion taken upon the feasibility of our proposed organization. *I believe the meeting at the Rotundo truly indicated the general feeling of the people of Ireland upon the question of war between America and England,* and I am prepared to maintain, at all risks, that it is the duty and the undoubted right of my countrymen, unreservedly, to discuss all questions affecting the interests of Ireland. I cannot be persuaded that his lordship contemplates visiting me with what he, no doubt, regards as punishment, for venturing to discharge this duty, and to assert this right. I am puzzled to understand why you have been directed to address me "*as a magistrate*," and not as an Irishman. Are the two characters incompatible? Must a magistrate forego freedom of thought and expression? Must he allow others to think and speak for him? *Must he take an English view of every question, and at once stifle the natural predilections of the Irish heart?* Future events shall decide the answer to be given to these queries. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

O'DONOGHUE.

To the Secretary of the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office,
Four Courts, Dublin, Dec. 17.

Sir: I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to inform you that, having read your letter of the 14th inst., his lordship *has directed writs of supersedeas to issue, removing you from the commission of the peace of the counties of Cork and Kerry.* I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, MARK PERRIN.
The O'Donoghue, M. P.

Disaster at Sea.

LOSS OF SCHOONER REPUBLIC, OF ROCKLAND.

This vessel sailed from Pictou, N. S., Dec. 15, bound to Boston, with a cargo of coal, in charge of Capt. Henry Thompson. Nothing particular occurred until Dec. 28, when she experienced a heavy gale from the north, which continued forty-eight hours during which she shipped several heavy seas, and was strained badly, causing her to leak. Jan. 1, lat. 42° 30', lon. 64° 30', took another gale from northwest which lasted until the 5th; during the gale was struck by a tremendous sea, which sprung the bowsprit, swept the decks, and carried away mainboom, fore and main gaft, stove the boat and cabin-windows, and washed away the bulwarks, the vessel making water very fast; all hands at the pumps. On the 5th, the crew being exhausted and frost-bitten, they had to be lashed to the pumps to keep from being washed overboard—at this time had four feet of water in the hold, and the schooner was settling fast. The ship *J. L. Bogert*, Capt. Conway, from Havre, being near by, took off the crew, we saving only what we stood in. When leaving the schooner the sea was breaching over her. This was in lat. 40° 10', lon. 67°.

Capt. Henry Thompson, master of the *Republic*, desires to express his thanks and gratitude to Capt. Joseph Conway, of the ship *J. L. Bogert*, also to his officers, for their kindness to his crew and himself while on board his ship, from the time he took them off until they arrived in New-York.

The *Republic* was seven years old, built in Augusta, Me., of 249 tons burden, and owned by Messrs. Cobb, Wright & Cate.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Prize causes.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 2, 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210.

Supreme Court Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3199, 3561, 4367, 4575, 4751, 4799, 4805, 4815, 4873, 5097, 5098, 4927, 4935, 4947, 5339, 5395, 5577, 5629, 5627, 5663, 5673, 5687, 5706, 5711, 5715, 5767, 3819, 5833, 5835, 5843, 5845, 5865, 5875, 5877, 5881, 5913½, 6059, 6427, 6673, 6679, 6699, 6713, 6723, 6763, 6771, 6859. *Part II.*—Nos. 1706, 1730, 2294, 2404, 3650, 4060, 4106, 4421½, 4764, 4770, 4872, 5110, 5116, 5440, 5522, 5566, 5576, 5612, 5678, 5706, 5722, 5766, 5770, 5771, 5772, 5773, 5774, 5824, 5832, 5848, 5850, 5854, 5856, 5870, 6700.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1157, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2892½, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2901, 2903. *Part II.*—Nos. 2612, 2774, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3172. *Part III.*—Nos. 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933. *Part IV.*—Adjourned until Monday next.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 572, 663, 653, 708, 709, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 718, 719, 720. *Part II.*—Nos. 434, 403, 1417, 697, 700, 701, 706, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728.

NOTES OF PRIZE DECISIONS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS RESIDENT IN THE REBEL STATES—EFFECT OF TREATIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN—BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. The brig Sarah Starr and cargo.—This brig was captured by the *Wabash* on the 26th of August, 1861, about 25 miles from the bar at Cape Fear River. She was bound from Wilmington, N. C., to Liverpool, with a cargo of naval stores, and was libeled for condemnation as prize on the ground of being enemy's property and of having broken the blockade. The bark was claimed by Cowlan Gravely, a British subject, residing in Charleston, S. C. The register of the vessel in 1859, showed that she was then owned by C. B. Eddy, of Fall River, Mass., Wm. J. Munro, of Charleston, S. C., and Geo. C. Munro, of Newport, R. I. On May 10, 1861, Eddy and Wm. J. Munro conveyed their two-thirds to Geo. C. Munro, for $100, and he, on July 1, 1861, conveyed the whole vessel to Gravely for the expressed consideration of $10,000. In the bill of sale he described himself as of Wilmington, N. C. For the consideration Gravely gave his note for $3,000, and the residue was agreed to be paid out of the freight to be earned by the brig on her arrival at Liverpool, to which port she was to be forthwith dispatched with a cargo. Munro, who was going as passenger in the vessel, and was captured with her, on his examination *in preparatorio*, stated that none of the purchase money was paid, but there was some evidence from an agent of the vendors tending to show that the note had been subsequently paid.

The cargo of the brig consisted of naval stores, and was claimed by the two Munros, except 50 barrels of turpentine laden on board by Thomas Stevens, a resident of Wilmington. George C. Munro, with his brother, had carried on a business for several years from Wilmington and Charleston, remaining in North and South Carolina to superintend it during the healthy season, and returning to their families in Rhode Island for the rest of the year. George C. was in Wilmington transacting the business of the firm when the cargo of the *Sarah Starr* was bought and shipped. He heard a rumor in July last that Wilmington was blockaded, but testified that he did not know whether it was so in fact.

Held by the Court—In accordance with previous decisions by this Court in prize causes, that a state of war existing between the two communities, the United States are authorized to employ against their enemies the means of attack which are justifiable by the law of nations, among which is blockading their ports.

That the vessel and her cargo were enemy's property. The sale of the vessel was made by Munro, when he was a merchant trading in an enemy's port, to Gravely, also domiciled and carrying on trade in such place. That sale was unlawful as to Munro, even if he was a resident of a loyal State, because it was in fraud of his obligations toward his own Government.

That the cargo was purchased in an enemy's port and consisted of enemy's products, and even loyal citizens or neutrals who trade with an enemy or have a mercantile domicile in an enemy's country, are regarded in the prize Courts, in such commercial dealings, as enemies. (9 Cranch 191.)

That both the Munros and Gravely had a mercantile domicile within the Confederate States.

That, moreover, the sale of the vessel by Munro to Gravely was manifestly colorable, under the proofs, and this also would subject the vessel to seizure and confiscation. (The *Bremen*, 1 Ch. Rob. 86. The *Harmony*, 2 Ch. Rob. 264; 3 *ib.* 17; 4 *ib.* 192 and 252; 5 *ib.* 58 and 248; 8 Cranch 253; 9 *ib.* 191; 1 Gall. 284; 2 *ib.* 268; 1 Wheat. 54, note.)

That Gravely, in his character of a neutral and British subject by birth, was within the purview of the public law in his mercantile relations an enemy of the United States, and the vessel therefore is lawful prize.

A ground of defence and immunity in his behalf is, however, interposed by the claimant, which is that of treaty regulations between the British Government and the United States, made Nov. 19, 1794. The following is the provision in the treaty referred to: "If at any time a rupture should take place between His Majesty and the United States, the merchants and others of each of the two nations residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws." Other articles in that treaty, and the subsequent ones of Dec. 24, 1814, and of July 13, 1815, stipulate mutually the privilege to merchants to come and depart in their business freely from the territories of each nation, and these arrangements are also insisted upon as securing to the claimant an entire immunity in every part of the United States as a resident British merchant.

The stipulation first above quoted forms the main basis of the argument, and is in terms framed to meet cases of hostilities between the contracting Powers themselves, and no way looks to disturbances in places not governed by their respective laws. The dominions to which the treaties refer, in reason must be territories subject to the control and regulation of the respective parties, for it is not to be intended that nations more than individuals assume to stipulate in their compacts to insure individual privileges against natural or physical impossibilities. It is not only matter of notoriety, but the fact is verified by the official proclamation of the President of the United States, that at the time the transactions occurred on the part of the claimant within these States, both of them were in open insurrection and revolt against the Government and laws of the United States, and were united with the Confederate States of the South in flagrant war against the United States and its Government.

The territory of the two States was occupied by armed forces, naval and military, in their service, and the authority of the United States and its laws were arrested and resisted, and could not be enforced by the civil power of the Government. The seceded States assumed by their public acts and declarations to be a Government independent of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and were endeavoring to maintain such independence by public hostilities and organized war. These incidents were notorious in North and South Carolina; and it is in the proofs in this case that such condition of hostility and public war on the part of those States was well known to the claimant. It must, accordingly, be presumed that he voluntarily continued his commercial domicile in that locality; and it is, moreover, to be implied from the proofs that the purchase of this vessel and shipment of her cargo were made with the claimant under full knowledge of these facts, as well as that the United States had declared the ports of these States in a state of warlike blockade.

He is legally chargeable under such circumstances with knowledge that he had lost by his domicil there the character of a neutral, and become a portion of the enemy population, as well as that he had thus placed himself and continued voluntarily outside of territories then under the authority or dominion of the United States. He was as a citizen of the United States should be who should have taken a commercial residence in an Irish port, and there carried on his trade after that place had revolted against Great Britain, and by force of arms prevented the Home Government from regaining possession and control of her former dominions therein. The British authority would unquestionably regard the claim of an American citizen under the terms of the treaty in such case as rescinded or suspended so long as his place of residence continued forcibly wrested from outside of the actual authority of the mother Government.

It seems to follow plainly from these considerations that the exemption urged by the claimant in his capacity of a British subject, and under the provisions of the treaties referred to, affords no protection to him in the suit. The privilege he sets up is, in the first instance, outside of the *casus foederis*, which relates solely to the existence of mutual hostilities between Great Britain and the United States. The other stipulations in the respective treaties referred to are limited to a reciprocal liberty of commerce between the two nations and their subjects, and import nothing beyond the mutual enjoyment, within the laws and territories of each, of the rights of peaceful intercourse and trade between two neutral, friendly communities. The compacts afford no shadow of color to the merchants of either party to disrobe themselves of their neutrality toward the other, and whilst enjoying such residence, to employ themselves in the service and aid of belligerent powers who are carrying on hostilities against the one whose guaranty of free domicil is invoked. The treaties in words grant the reciprocal privileges of residence and commerce "*subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.*"

The natural sense of the arrangements would be regarded as conveying no higher advantages or immunities to alien friends than native subjects and citizens profess within the territories of the contracting parties. They clearly could not carry on a trade interdicted by the civil law. They could not smuggle cargoes nor engage in the Slave-trade, nor fit out vessels of war within the country against friendly nations. The public law inhibits alike native citizens and friendly neutrals there domiciled from trading with enemies of their own country, or with a friendly belligerent in ports of such enemies, or from affording them aid and comfort there. (3 Phillimore Intern. Law, Ch. 6, § 68, 74, 85. 1 Ch. Rob. 165.)

The point was also raised by the claimants that the statute of July 13, 1861, supersedes the rules of National law, and constitutes the sole law which supplies authority to the Government to seize vessels. The *Sarah Starr* was seized Aug. 3, and the President's proclamation under the statute was issued on the 16th.

Held by the Court, That the statute of July 13 was not intended to supersede or interfere with the war powers of the Government. Its main purpose, disclosed by the title, is to provide for the collection of duties, and the "other purposes" spoken of will naturally be such as assimilate with, or aid in effecting that end.

That the statute is an exercise of the sovereign power of the Government over its own citizens in insurrection and rebellion, and their property owned and acquired in the United States, and is not intended for a declaration or establishment of the belligerent rights or powers of the Government in that respect, nor is it to be construed as revoking or impairing any war rights possessed in that behalf under the law of nations.

That the Custom-house clearance and permit to pass the limits of the port granted by the rebel authorities are not to be considered illegal documents, in the sense of clothing the vessel with false semblances, and composing of themselves justifiable cause of capture.

That the vessel, when she left Wilmington, had notice that the port was claimed by the United States to be blockaded.

But that there is no direct evidence that it was actually so blockaded, which fact it is incumbent upon the United States to prove.

That as to this point, and the time when the blockade was set on foot, the libelants may be allowed to give further proof.

That the vessel and her cargo were both at the time of their capture enemy's property, and subject to condemnation as such.

Decree accordingly.

For libelants, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

The United States vs. The schooner Aigburth and her cargo.—This vessel was libeled as prize on the same grounds as the *Sarah Starr*, and the two cases were argued and decided together. She was also claimed by the same claimant. She was sold to Gravely, July 8, 1861, by James E. Howland, of North Carolina, and Stephen D. Doane, of South Carolina, for $2,500. Gravely loaded her at Newbern, N. C., with a cargo of produce purchased there to go thence to Cuba and back to a port in the United States or the British Provinces. She went to sea July 28, made her outward voyage to Cuba, and returning was captured off Fernandina, Fla. Gravely owned the return cargo. The vessel, when captured, was 15 to 18 miles nearer the coast than her true course to Nova Scotia.

The same points were made, and decided as in the case of the *Sarah Starr*. The vessel and cargo were condemned and forfeited as enemy's property, and the libelants were also allowed to give further proof as to the actual blockading of Newbern when the vessel left that port, and as to her attempting to violate the blockade on her return voyage.

WHO IS AN INHABITANT, UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 13, 1861.

The United States vs. The Schooner De F. Keeling.—This was a libel to forfeit the vessel, under the act of July 13, 1861, the libel alleging that she was owned by Mary Hutchinson, an inhabitant of New-Orleans. The claimant alleged that she had owned the vessel since May 25, 1861, and was a British subject, and not an inhabitant of New-Orleans, within the meaning of the act.

The evidence showed that she was a native of Great Britain, who, after her husband's death, came to New-Orleans to visit some relatives; that she took the transfer of this vessel from a Mr. Leech in part payment of a debt *bona fide* owed to her by him; that Leech, being loyal in his sentiments, left New-Orleans in the vessel, which went with a cargo to Vera Cruz and Minititlan, and then to New-York with a cargo, and was destined back to Minititlan when she was seized.

Held by the Court—That the title to the vessel did not pass to the claimant as being herself in any business pursuits or having any mercantile domicil in Louisiana. She acquired it as a neutral creditor, having an honest debt, exceeding its value, owed to her by the vendor, who at once left the State to avoid aiding the rebellion.

That there does not therefore appear any purpose to promote the trade or interests of the enemy in the transaction, or to enable the claimants to become mixed with enemy trade.

That on the evidence the residence of the claimant in New-Orleans was transient and limited to the purpose of visiting some relatives there and settling some accounts and then returning to London.

That she was not therefore such citizen or inhabitant of New-Orleans as will subject the vessel to forfeiture.

Decree therefore for claimant.

For libelants, Mr. Woodford. For claimant, Mr. Edwards.

An Interesting Question of Title—Is it a Contingency that there will be Future Governors of the State of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of the Petition of the Trustees of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School.—In 1796 Dr. John Baker, by his will, left a valuable estate in the Nineteenth Ward of this City, in trust to Trinity Church, for the purpose of establishing a "Charity School," at which it was proposed to educate, support and maintain such children as should be admitted as pupils. At the expiration of the life estates in the property, the Governor of the State was authorized by the will of the testator to collect the rents, &c., of such property, and apply such collections to the uses mentioned.

An act of the Legislature of 1806 incorporated the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School, which was endowed with this estate under a grant from all the survivors of the persons having estates for life therein.

In 1859, the Legislature authorized the Supreme Court to order a sale and conveyance of such portions of the property, from time to time, upon the application of the Trustees of the school, or of any person holding a life estate in any part of the lands, (upon notice to these Trustees, or the holders of such life estates,) "as shall be necessary to pay any assessment or assessments imposed or to be imposed upon said lands, or any part thereof." This sale was to be conducted as the Court should direct, but should not "impair and affect the right of any lessee of any part of said lands, nor any right therein, or claim thereto, of any heir-at-law of said John Baker."

This was a proceeding under the act of 1859, upon application of the trustees to sell for the purposes authorized by the act.

The purchasers, however, becoming doubtful as to the validity of the title conveyed, applied to be released from their bids.

The following opinion was now delivered in respect to their application and the title.

Leonard, J.—Whether at the termination of the several estates for life, the Governor of the State of New-York "for the time being" will claim to exercise the trust conferred upon him by the will of Dr. John Baker, to receive the rents, &c., of the premises in question, and apply them "to the education, support and maintenance of the charity scholars, from time to time, belonging" to the charity school under the care of Trinity Church, or will acquiesce in the claim of title now set up by the said trustees of the public school, under the act of the Legislature passed in 1806, cannot now be known; nor can the right of such Governor now be determined, for he has never been made a party to any proceedings in relation to the premises, not even by an advertisement against unknown owners.

The present possession of the trustees of the school is not by virtue of the will of Dr. Baker, nor of the Legislative act of 1806, but under a grant from all the survivors of the persons having estates for life. Those persons still survive.

The right of the Governor who shall be in being at the termination of all the estates for life, to assert his title in trust, under the will of Dr. Baker, has not accrued and cannot accrue until the estates for life have terminated.

The act of 1806 cannot have the effect to prevent the future Governor, who will be in office when the estates for life have terminated, from asserting his right to administer the trust, under the will and according to its provisions, and claiming, by action in Court, to eject the corporation upon whom it was conferred by the act of 1806.

Who is, then, to defend these purchasers from such claim?

In my opinion, the will gives to the Governor a vested remainder in fee, in trust for the purposes mentioned in the will. It cannot be deemed a contingency that there will be a Governor of the State of New-York in being at the period of time indicated by the will.

Whether the Legislature, in 1806, could change the object of the trust, is not, in my opinion, a question so clearly in favor of the trustees of the petitioning corporation as not to admit of doubt.

It is urged, however, that, whether the act of 1806 be valid or not, the act of the Legislature passed in 1859, authorizing the sale of so much of the premises in question, under the direction of the Supreme Court, as shall be necessary to pay assessments, &c., will pass a good title to the purchasers under these proceedings, which have been taken in pursuance of the last-mentioned act.

It is further insisted that there are numerous precedents in the statutes and reports of this State to fortify the validity of the title which the purchasers under these proceedings will obtain. The only serious difficulty in respect to this latter position is, that the Governor who will be in office at the termination of the life estates, has not been brought into the proceedings in such a manner as to prevent his inquiring, when the proper time arrives, into the propriety, regularity, jurisdiction and necessity of the proceedings. The Act of 1859, under which these proceedings have been taken, makes no provision for reaching unknown owners.

The statute in relation to partition, and the act of 1855, chapter 327, "to provide for the due apportionment of taxes and assessments, and for the sale of real estate to pay the same," contain careful provisions for bringing in and binding unknown owners, by the proceedings to be taken in such mannnr that such purchasers can plead the order or judgment of the Court as a bar, not only against those who are named and served as parties, but also against those who are unknown and can be served with process or notice only in the manner provided by statute.

No covenants as to the title are to be given here to the purchasers; should they be hereafter disturbed in their title or possession, they will be remediless; in such a case the title should be beyond question or doubt before a purchaser should be compelled to pay his money and take title.

I am unable to regard the title which the purchasers will receive here to be free from very grave doubts respecting its validity.

The application of the purchasers to be released from their bids, &c., is granted, and of the trustees, &c., to compel the purchasers to take title, &c., is denied, with $10 costs to be paid to counsel for the purchasers on this motion.

M. S. Bidwell for the Trustees. Wakeman & Lathing for the purchasers.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge McCunn presiding, Samuel Wooten was tried for burglary in the third degree, and acquitted.

Patrick Martin, a young lad, pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Harriet Dean, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Pazen et al. vs. Bridge.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Balcom.

Randall et al. vs. Cumming et al.—Judgment for the plaintiff for $1,416 68.

Curtis vs. Main.—Complaint dismissed.

Sparks vs. Taylor et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, for $910 90.

Rosevelt vs. Chatfield.—Judgment for plaintiff for $342 68.

Log vs. Heard.—Judgment for plaintiff for $403 26.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 9, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '65	85	12	Metropolitan Bank	80
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg. Bs ex int.	78	5	Continental Bank	72
2,000	Mich. 6s, '73	79	50	Erie Railway	34¼
1,000	Mich. St. 8 wk Bs	78	50	do. b60	34⅜
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	41⅜	100	do. b10	34¼
3,000	do.	41⅜	100	do.	34⅛
11,000	do.	41½	100	do. s30	34
5,000	do.	41⅝	400	do. c	34
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '67	102	400	Clev. & Tol.	36
1,000	Brooklyn C.W.L.	96	150	do. b20	36
1,000	E.R. 5th M. Bds.	72	200	do. b30	36
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	106	1100	do.	35¾
1,000	do.	106¼	50	Erie R. Pre. b30	56⅛
2,000	do.	106¼	100	do. b30	56⅛
5,000	C.B.&Q.R.8 p.c.B.	93	100	do. b30	56
1,000	M. So. 2d M. Ass.	61	100	do.	55⅞
3,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	82¾	300	do.	55⅝
1,000	Ill. Central R. B.	89	50	Harlem R. b30	13
5,000	T.H.&Alton 1st M	76½	200	Harlem R. Pre.	30⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	39⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	49¼
5,000	do.	39⅜	50	do.	49⅛
8,000	do.	39¼	50	do. s60	49
1,000	L.E.&W. 1st M. Bs.	75	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20¼
2,000	Clev. & T.S.F.Bs.	78	30	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41⅛
5,000	Cumb. C. & I. Bs.	70	20	Panama Railroad	112
50	Pacific M. S. Co. s60	95½	80	do.	111
225	do.	95⅝	200	Gal. & Chi. R. b30	67¼
100	do.	96	100	do.	66¾
50	do. s10	95⅞	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	52⅞
100	N. Y. C. R. s10	81½	100	do. s30	52⅛
50	do.	81⅜	200	do.	52⅜
100	do. b10	81⅝	50	Chi., B. & Q. R. b10	58
100	do. b10	81¼	20	do.	58
50	do. b30	81½	50	Nicaragua Tr. Co.	2⅛
50	do. b15	81⅜	43	M. & P. Du C. R.	19⅛
220	do.	81¼	5	M. & P. Du C. 2d P.	62
100	do. s10	81⅜	100	B. & State Line R.	120

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	88	400	Erie Railway	34
1,000	Missouri State 6s	41¾	100	do. s30	34
9,000	Ill. Canal Bs. '60.	77	50	Erie R. Pref.	55¾
2,000	Ill. Canal Reg. Bs.	77	25	Chi. & R. I. R.	52⅞
2,000	Mich. State 6s, '78	79	11	do.	52⅝
1,000	Ill. War Loan	77	50	Harlem Railroad	13
7,000	California St. 7s.	77	50	Harlem R. Pref.	30¾
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	60	350	Mich. Central R.	49⅝
4,000	Mil. & Pra. Du Chn 1st Mtge	83	50	Mich.So.&N.I.G.Sk	41¾
50	Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	95¼	100	Gal. & Chicago R.	66⅜
50	do. s10	95⅜	150	Mil.&Pra.DuChn.R.	19⅜
150	N. Y. Central R.	81⅜	20	do.	19¼
			15	Mil.&Pr.DuCh2d Pf	62

Thursday, Jan. 9, P. M.

The Stock Exchange was fairly active to-day, but not generally buoyant through the early part of the day. The feeling in Federal Stocks and Railway mortgages continues to gain strength. The latter on a good show of investment orders at the Board of $2,000@$5,000 each. The Hudson River firsts sold up to 106½ per cent., and for the Galena and Chicago firsts 99½@100 is bid. The Michigan Southern Sinking Funds sold at 82¾ per cent., and for Erie thirds 89 per cent. bid. There was not much done in United States 6's, 1881, at the advanced rates. Few sellers appear in the market, and the look of the current quotation is in favor of much higher prices or the satisfactory settlement of the question of taxation in Congress. Our private advices from Washington to-day, is to the effect that a large majority of both Houses are ready to pass the most liberal Tax measure as soon as the details of the Bill are properly adjusted; a labor on the Committees of Finance which will require both time and nice judgment. The Railway Shares continue strong, and every sign of reaction, even when amounting to only ¼@½ ℘ cent., appears to be followed by a fresh demand; so that notwithstanding a partial dullness between the Boards, on the Street, the day winds up about as strong as yesterday, with a preponderating influence among the brokers and jobbers in favor of a further advance, as financial affairs take shape at Washington and the various grand divisions of the army move forward to their Winter work. An impression obtains currency to-day that the movement will soon be simultaneous, including the main column of the Potomac, under the Commander-in-Chief. Late in the afternoon the Share market closed steady, at the following quotations, about the same as on Wednesday afternoon:

N. Y. Central	80¾	Mich. Central	49¾
Erie	34⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	41⅛
Erie Preferred	55¾	Pacific	95¾
Galena	66⅝	Panama	111
Toledo	36	Missouris	41⅝
Rock Island	52⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	89¾
Mich. Southern	20⅛	Ill. Central	62⅞

The rates for Bills on London and American Gold have taken a further advance to-day, and on a very moderate amount of actual business. Exchange on London is called 115 ℘ cent., and the business in Gold, with the Brokers, is 104½ buyers, 105 ℘ cent. sellers. The speculation in both continues to puzzle the Street, and no very confident opinion as to the future course of the market ventured on either side. The market for Money continues quiet, and the supply to the Brokers sufficiently easy to facilitate all the business now doing on the Stock Exchange and with the Discount firms. A good deal of money has been borrowed by the Exchange and Bullion Brokers on the hypothecation of Bills on Europe, and of the Gold bought on speculation. The process on the former is to send the first of Exchange to London for acceptance, without indorsement, subject to delivery on the presentation of the second or third of Exchange, duly indorsed, and upon the seconds and thirds money is borrowed here to await the further advance in rates, anticipated by the speculators. To what extent the upward movement is supported on borrowed means, we have no means of knowing. The Sub-Treasury continues to pay Gold on the January interest on the Public Debt. The appropriation to this object was $3,500,000 at the close of the old year, of which about three-fourths have already been paid out in Coin. The Treasury has ceased to pay Gold on the principal of the 12@11 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes maturing on 31st December and 18th January. The following are the Continental Exchanges:

Paris—60 days' sight ℘ dollar	4f. 87½c.
Paris—3 days' sight ℘ dollar	4f. 82½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℘ guilder	44c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℘ marc banco	39c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℘ florin	44¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℘ rix dollar	85c.

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	85	Commerce	74
Manhattan	115	American Exchange	77
Merchants	80	Metropolitan	79
Union	81	Market	78
State of New-York	75	Continental	72

The additional advance in the Railway mortgages to-day is quite general. The following bids were made:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	92	Mich. So. Ass. Bonds	61½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100	Northern Ia. firsts	86
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102½	N. Ia. Goshen Line	84
N.Y. Cen. sev's, con. '76	102½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	82½
Erie firsts, '68	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	88½
Erie seconds, ext., '64	98	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	76
Erie seconds, '79	98½	T.H.&A. sec'ds, 8 ℘ c.	33½
Erie thirds, '88	89	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	39½
Erie fourths, '80	77	Chi. & N. W. seconds	11
Erie fifths, 88	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29½
Hudson firsts, '69	106	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	99	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99½
Hudson thirds, '75	78½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	96
Hudson convert. '67	70	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	99½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	96½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	74½
Harlem seconds, '64	94	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	47
Harlem thirds, '68	72	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	98½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-72	91	Del. Lac. & W. seconds	88
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	95½	Lack. & West. bonds	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	93	Cleve. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	78
Mich So. 7 ℘ cent. firsts	84½		

The Tradesmens' Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent.

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Jan. 4	$154,321,653	$111,789,232	$23,985,878	$8,586,186
Boston, Jan. 6	65,612,997	27,093,839	8,910,456	6,451,587
Phila., Jan. 6	31,045,337	21,396,014	5,683,728	2,145,219
Total	$250,979,987	$160,279,086	$38,598,092	$17,182,992
Last week	251,266,450	165,147,474	43,859,625	16,588,577
Last year	218,549,407	120,355,545	33,064,291	18,420,113

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $595,727, including $18,990 on account of the Loan, and $77,000 for Customs; payments, $1,191,706, including redeemed 6 ℘ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $3,392,708.

The Annual Report of the Bank Department of New-York has been laid before the Legislature. The changes in the sums total of Banking Capital and Registered Circulation since the previous fiscal year are not important. The movement in each has been unusually steady. The new Associations organized for Banking report a Capital of $750,000. The Circulation registered to 30th September was, under the

General Banking Law, secured	$28,360,000
Old Safety Fund Circulation	8,246,000
Total	$36,606,000

Of which in actual circulation:

General Law	$23,730,000	
Safety Fund	4,285,000	—$28,015,000
Leaving unemployed		$8,591,000

The securities for the General Banking Circulation held by the Department on the 30th September were:

Bond and mortgages		$5,386,802
New-York State stock, 4½ ℘ c.	$133,400 00	
New-York State stock, 5 ℘ c.	6,683,300 00	
New-York State stock, 5½ ℘ c.	175,000 00	
New-York State stock, 6 ℘ c.	11,499,505 92	
New-York State stock, 7 ℘ c.	632,500 00	—19,123,705
United States stocks, 5 ℘ c.	$3,236,000 00	
United States stocks, 6 ℘ c.	1,853,300 00	— 5,089,300
Arkansas State stock, 6 ℘ c.	$24,000 00	
Illinois State stock, 6 ℘ c.	410,250 00	
Michigan State stock, 6 ℘ c.	41,000 00	— 475,250
Cash on deposit		138,722
Total		$30,213,780

The total amount of outstanding circulation issued to banking associations and individual bankers shows a decrease for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861, of $480,934. The amount issued and outstanding, to incorporated banks, a decrease of $947,726 within the fiscal year. Of the amount of securities held in trust for banking associations and individual bankers, there was of New-York State stocks, $19,123,705; of bonds and mortgages, $5,386,802; of United States stocks, $5,089,300; of Illinois, Michigan and Arkansas State stocks, $475,250; and of cash on deposit, $138,722. The decrease in securities during the fiscal year was, in New-York stocks, $1,430,716; in Arkansas stock, $118,000; and in bonds and mortgages, $464,661; whilst in stocks of the United States there was an increase of $1,968,700. The decrease in bonds and mortgages since Oct. 1, 1857, has been no less than $2,469,429.

The Bank Return of September, as appended to the report, is as follows:

Loans		$176,055,848
Overdrafts		383,023
Due from banks		14,196,276
Due from directors	$7,797,308	
Due from brokers	1,264,068	
Real estate	10,000 and	9,097,851
Specie		38,089,727
Cash items		14,206,499
Stocks		40,203,019
Bonds and mortgages		7,202,203
Bills of banks		1,816,512
Bills of suspended banks	$175 and	1,262
Loss and expense		800,811
Add for cents		949
Total		$302,053,980
Capital		$109,982,324
Circulation		28,015,748
Profits		13,007,927
Due banks		28,211,772
Due others		1,525,222
Due Treasurer		2,764,416
Due depositors		111,896,016
Miscellaneous		6,651,953
Add for cents		502
Total		$302,053,980

The Superintendent takes strong ground against the proposition of the Secretary of the United States Treasury to authorize a General Banking Law on the exclusive basis of National Stocks. Besides deeming the scheme impracticable as a means of placing the Funded Stocks of the Government, he believes it would be unjust to the Banking interest and State credit of our own State.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company has made a Dividend of 8 ℘ cent. for the last five months, payable on the 15th inst.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 12,691 bbls. Flour, 869 bbls. and 20 bags Corn Meal, 1,128 bush. Wheat, 3,088 bushels Corn, 450 bushels Rye, 3,133 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Malt, 3,168 pkgs. Provisions, 598 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 25 bbls. at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Continues inactive at unchanged prices. We quote Middling at 35½c.@36½c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 4,100 bags Rio at 18c.@19½c. ℘ ℔.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales, 10,000 boxes No. 1 Canton (40 packs) were sold, chiefly on private terms, but in part at $1 57½—subsequently holders asked $1 60@$1 65 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market was quiet for State and Western Flour early in the day. Toward the close, the demand improved, especially for shipping brands, and prices were quoted firm, with an upward tendency. The reported sales since our last have been 16,700 bbls., including superfine State, $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at steady rates; sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 85@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75 @ $6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand is increasing, and prices of the principal kinds favor sellers.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and has been in moderate demand at essentially unaltered prices; sales 46,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 48; Amber do. at $1 43; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 42½; Amber Wisconsin on private terms; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 33; Racine Spring at $1 32; Chicago Spring at $1 29@$1 31; Red State on private terms, ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair request at steady rates; sales 86,000 bushels at 65c.@66½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, 66c. for old Yellow Southern, cut by weevil, 63c.@64c. for New do., ℘ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42c.@43c.; State at 42½c.@43½c., and Jersey at 41c.@43c. ℘ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at 81c.@83c. ℘ bushel. Sales 6,300 bushels. Barley is quiet, yet steady. Sales 4,000 bushels, including Canada, at 75c.; State, on private terms, ℘ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request to-day, at $11 75@$12 25 for Mess; $12 50@$14 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, and $10@$10 25 for Sour Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4½c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in good request at former prices; sales 1,400 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔. Lard continues active and firm; sales 3,200 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice at 7½c.@8½c., ℘ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales since our last, 300 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℘ bbl.; Butter is quiet at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in slack request at 5½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.

SEEDS—Clover is in fair demand, mainly for export; sales, to-day, 650 bags, at 7¼c.@7½c., chiefly at 7¼c.@7⅜c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Sales to-day, 150 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 75c.; 550 cases Mace on private terms, holders now asking 60c.; 1,500 mats Cassia at 40c.; and 900 bags Pepper at 19c.@20c., chiefly at 19c.@19½c. ℘ ℔., showing a further general rise in prices.

SUGARS—Sales, 410 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7½c.@8½c.; 6,400 bags China on private terms; and 1,300 boxes Havana at 7⅝c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 42,000 ℔s., at 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—The market has been quite active and excited, to-day. Large speculative purchases have been made, in anticipation of the enactment by Congress of an Excise law. The total sales, to-day, as far as made public, were 1,700 bbls., opening at 25c. and closing at 26c. ℘ gallon, many holders asking much higher rates.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported, to-day, at full rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. @ 2s. 10½d., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s.6d.@40s.; and by steamer at 80s. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer at 85s.@90s. Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. 4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d. @ 10½d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℘ ℔.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c. ℘ bbl.; and Wheat 18c. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Cricket on the Hearth—My Neighbor's Wife.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love for Love.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hamlet.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Burnside's expedition—or, rather, the remaining portion of it—left Annapolis yesterday for the rendezvous at Hampton Roads. Where it is going from that point, we shall learn in due season.

A telegram from Cairo, received in St. Louis, announces that twenty-five thousand troops are now on the way to Cairo from different points, and that as soon as their arrival Gen. Grant will march with a column of sixty to seventy-five thousand men for Nashville, where a junction will be made with Gen. Buell, and their combined armies will then march to New-Orleans. It is confidently expected that this movement will commence within the next six days.

There have been no military movements of importance along the Potomac. On Wednesday night some of the gunboats attached to the Potomac Flotilla shelled a rebel encampment down the river, and also the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, but elicited no response. The effect of our firing is not known. An attempt was made on Wednesday night to burn the Government hospital at Alexandria, containing about five hundred patients. Fire was set in four or five places, but it was luckily discovered in time to prevent damage. The Government yesterday took possession of the entire building, a portion of which has heretofore been used for other than hospital purposes.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that the Provost-Marshal-General has notified all newspapers in the State of Missouri, with the exception of those published in St. Louis, that they must send to him a copy of each issue for inspection, under penalty of suppression. The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce was yesterday disrupted in consequence of a disagreement between the Union and disunion members. The former immediately formed a new Chamber.

Advices from Springfield, Mo., of last week's date, state that Price and McCullough were both there, with 20,000 men, and 46 pieces of artillery. They were apprehensive of an advance upon the place by the National troops, and the secession Home Guards in the surrounding counties had been ordered to report to Price at Springfield for service. Col. Montgomery, of Kansas, was at Bower's Mills, in Lawrence County, a portion of his troops being at Carthage, Jasper County. He had raised the Union flag at Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, and threatened to burn the town if the inhabitants permitted it to be torn down.

Recent dispatches from the officers of the North Missouri road, engaged in repairing it, state that the repairs will be completed immediately, and the regular running of trains be at once resumed. The work of building the burned bridges and relaying the destroyed track, has been prosecuted with great vigor, and the whole line is expected to be opened for business at once, with such protection as will preclude the possibility of a repetition of the late vandalism.

It is rumored that Gen. Reynolds, who has done some pretty hard fighting in Western Virginia, has resigned his commission. The cause of this action is not stated.

Intelligence has been received at Leavenworth (Kansas) that two battles have recently taken place between the loyal and rebel Indians in the Cherokee country—one of which we have already published an account of. The loyal men were led by old John Ross, and succeeded in winning two victories. They have sent to Leavenworth for ammunition, and it is understood that it will be forwarded to them immediately.

Advices from different sources represent that the inhabitants of Curacoa were much incensed at the course of the Governor, in refusing to allow the *Iroquois* to coal at that port, when in pursuit of the *Sumter*. They declared that they would seize the first rebel privateer which entered that port. The last intelligence of the *Sumter* is brought by the schooner *A. Colby*, at Portland, which passed her on Dec. 10 in the Mona Passage, at midnight, steaming slowly to the southwest.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Kangaroo* arrived here yesterday. The advices have been generally anticipated. The British journals were mainly occupied with the American war question; but as they probably by this time received Secretary Seward's letter, announcing the giving up of Mason and Slidell, they will now have an opportunity of moderating their passions and their manners. The Tories, however, seemed to be clamorous for a war with America, on general principles. From Ireland we learn that The O'Donoghue had been removed from the commission of the peace of the Counties of Cork and Kerry, for the part he took in the recent Dublin meeting of sympathy with America. The *Journal des Débats* gives Archbiscop Hughes a castigation for a Pro-Slavery letter which appeared in his organ here some time ago, and which has now been published in Paris.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office was reported from the Post-Office Committee. It provides that all dead letters shall, when possible, be returned to the writers. Its consideration was postponed until to-day. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the expulsion of Senator Johnson, of Missouri. Various bills relating to the organization of the army, were reported from committees, but were not acted upon. A petition was presented from citizens of Pennsylvania, reflecting upon the Secretaries of War and the Navy, for the appointment of Messrs. Cummings and Morgan to make contracts. Mr. Wade introduced his bill to punish frauds upon the Treasury. It provides for fine and imprisonment. It was referred. The House resolution relating to bonded coffee, tea and sugar, was passed, 23 to 15. The correspondence relating to the *Trent* affair was then taken up, and Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, delivered his expected speech upon the subject, which will be found reported in full in this morning's Times. After Mr. Sumner concluded, the bill providing for twenty mail-clad gunboats was taken up, the question being, on the proposed amendment to substitute the President for the Secretary of the Navy as the person to obtain their construction—thus implying a censure on Secretary Welles. The debate upon the proposition was continued at considerable length, and it was finally thrown out by the adoption of a resolution, offered by Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, making a direct inquiry of Secretary Welles as to his employment of George B. Morgan, and the amount of compensation paid him.

In the House, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced his bill to punish frauds upon the Government. The bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up, and debated until the adjournment. No conclusion was come to, and the matter will be further considered to-day. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was defeated, 78 to 51.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, a petition was presented, praying that the State assume its share of the National tax. Preliminary notice was given of a bill to incorporate the New-York Cab Company, and of one to regulate the Concert Saloons in this City. The latter compels every place of public dramatic performance to procure a license, and forbids the sale of liquor to the audience by females, under certain pains and penalties. A bill was introduced to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to provide a tax for the support of the families of volunteers. The Health bill, passed last year by the Assembly, was again introduced. Concurrent resolutions, requesting the President to provide for an exchange of prisoners, were also introduced.

In the Assembly, among the bills noticed was one to provide for the support of the families of volunteers by a State tax, and one to amend the Sunday laws. A bill was introduced to appropriate $100,000 for the relief of sufferers in Ireland, and making the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State a Commission to expend the fund. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Doyle, of Albany, censuring the Senators and Representatives in Congress for wasting time in debating the negro question, was laid over for debate. A resolution of inquiry into the expenditures for the State printing was also laid over. The death of Mr. Vanderzee, of Albany, was then announced, and after the passage of the customary resolutions the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Treasury difficulty is not yet settled—the case not yet having been submitted to the Attorney-General. Meantime Mr. Lewis has served a writ of *mandamus* on Mr. Dorsheimer, to compel his vacation of the office.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention, which was in session on Wednesday and yesterday at Indianapolis, made nominations for State officers. A series of resolutions was adopted which reflects very severely upon the Republican Party, especially in its conduct of the war, and declares that the only salvation of the country is in the restoration of the Democracy to power.

On Monday orders were received from Washington, at the Watervliet Arsenal, for 8,000 13-inch mortar shells, to be forwarded as soon as practicable. As the arsenal supply of the article was entirely exhausted, Major Thornton immediately concluded a contract with eight of the Troy foundries for 1,000 shells each, all to be delivered in twenty days. And the foundrymen are now at the job. This contract brings some $50,000 to the City of Troy.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment is under orders to leave for this City on Saturday. It probably will be attached to Gen. Shields' Brigade.

Two companies of the United States artillery, regulars, arrived at Cincinnati from Fort Randall, Dacotah Territory, on Tuesday. A fire in a baggage car, just after they left St. Joseph, Missouri, destroyed a large amount of baggage, leaving some of the privates entirely destitute.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday had an interesting discussion on the question of inaugurating a new office of Solicitor of Customs. Messrs. Marshal, Cowdin and Phillips favored it, while Messrs. Grinnell and Gould opposed it. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Low, Richards, Marshall, Grinnell and Cowdin, was appointed to report on the subject. A series of resolutions was passed remonstrating against the proposed suspension of the coast survey.

An interesting case will be found in the law column, respecting the title to certain real estate dedicated to charitable uses, and also incidentally disclosing a Judge's faith in the permanency of our local government, notwithstanding the surrounding commotion. The matter was before Justice Leonard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Market closed steady, yesterday, at prices about equal to Wednesday's last sales, on the Share List, and with a further improvement in Federal and Railway Bonds. Exchange on London advanced to 115, and American Gold to 104½ @105.

The General Markets opened tamely, but closed pretty briskly for Flour, yesterday; prices were firm. The rise in Foreign Exchange was encouraging to export buyers. Wheat was held stiffly, but was not active. A fair business was reported in Corn and Rye, which were steady. Provisions, Fruit, Spices, Common Rosin, Crude Whale Oil, Fire-Crackers and Rio Coffee were in more request, at buoyant rates. Whisky was decidedly dearer, and quite freely purchased. Sugars, Hay, Clover Seed, Tallow and Tobacco were in demand. Moderate Freight engagements were reported.

Important Decisions in Prize Cases.—Our columns this morning contain abstracts of two decisions in prize cases, made recently by Judge Betts. The case of the *Sarah Starr* is interesting from the fact that she was claimed by a British subject named Gravely, resident in South Carolina, who set up that he had bought the vessel there, (though it appeared he had never paid for her,) from persons resident in South Carolina, and further, that under the provisions of the Treaty of 1794, between this country and Great Britain, which provided that in case of war between the two countries, merchants belonging to one country, but resident in the other, should be allowed to continue their trade so long as they behaved peaceably. He further claimed that since the passage of the act of July 13, vessels could not be seized and forfeited except under that act.

Judge Betts decides all these points against him. He holds that the act of July 13 was only auxiliary and additional to the war powers of the Government; that the sale to Gravely was colorable and contrary to the duty owed by the venders to their Government; that the treaty stipulation applies to war between this country and England, and not to a state of things like the present; and that a British subject is not entitled to any more rights here than an American subject.

It is possible that this also may be taken as a cause of grievance in England. Some Englishmen have seemed to think that they were entitled to more privileges here than we ourselves were. The condemnation of the *Hiawatha* was characterized as an outrage by the English papers. They will have now another chance for stirring up the British lion. The case of the *D. F. Keeling* is also of interest as deciding who is and who is not an "inhabitant" of the Southern States, so as to come within the reach of the act of July 13. The claimant of this vessel showed that she was an English woman who had come over to New-Orleans to visit some relatives and arrange some business, and expected then to return to London, and that while there she took this vessel on account of a *bona fide* debt. Judge Betts, on this state of facts, decides that she was not "an inhabitant" of New-Orleans within the meaning of the act, and restores the vessel to her, a decision the justness of which, we apprehend, will be acquiesced in by all who know of it on both sides of the water.

Mr. Sumner on the Trent Affair.

We print on another page the elaborate speech of Senator Sumner in the Senate yesterday, touching the affair of the *Trent*. If any one, looking at the formidable proportions of this discourse, and bearing in mind the exhaustive treatment the subject has already received from official and unofficial pens, should be disposed to regard it as a needless waste of oratorical powder that person would be forgetful of the mental condition of Congressmen, as lately displayed. The honorable members of either House, who have hitherto uttered their sentiments on this question, have only too painfully exhibited their need of enlightenment. It would be neither just nor creditable that such unintelligent and prejudiced utterances as those of Messrs. Hale and Thomas—we leave Vallandigham out—should go abroad as the settled sentiment of the country. And certainly there is no man in either House so well fitted by his position and his studies both to present to Congress a well-considered legal view of the case, and to represent to Europe public opinion here with dignity and acceptance, as the distinguished Chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Senator Sumner is quite in accord with Secretary Seward in his general view of the legal points of the case. It was certainly a severe trial to go over ground covered so completely by the Secretary of State, and it is no disparagement to the utility of Mr. Sumner's speech to say that that masterly State paper, with its amazing originality, flexibility and power, throws everything else on the subject into the shade. But Mr. Sumner happily escapes any need of comparison by his tact in passing but lightly over aspects of the case treated by Mr. Seward, and emphasizing others less dwelt on. He is particularly strong in his historical exposition of the American policy as to neutral rights, and in this regard gives us a valuable supplement to the official paper on the now historical case. The Senator's erudition, however, only brings out the more clearly how entirely the adjustment which our Government has made of the case is in accordance with our traditional policy, and how completely we should have forsworn our largest and truest interests, had temporary irritations and patriotic prejudices led us to abandon that policy. He also appreciates the immense prospective advantage which we, in common with all the world, will derive from the settlement.

> "Two wicked men, ungrateful to their country, are let loose with the brand of Cain upon their foreheads. Prison doors are opened; but principles are established which will help to free other men, and to open the gates of the sea. Never before in her active history has Great Britain ranged herself on this side. Such an event is an epoch. *Novus sæcorum nascitur ordo.* To the liberties of the sea this Power is now committed. To a certain extent this cause is now under her tutelary care. Thus is the freedom of the seas enlarged, not only by limiting the number of persons who are exposed to the penalties of war, but by driving from it the most offensive pretension that ever stalked upon its waves. To such conclusion Great Britain is irrevocably pledged. Nor treaty nor bond was needed. It is sufficient that her late appeal can be vindicated only by a renunciation of early, long-continued tyranny. Let her bear the rebels back. The consideration is ample; for the sea became free as this penitent Power crossed it, steering westward with the sun, on an errand of liberation."

These considerations should have a good effect on Congress. One would say, however, that they were hardly necessary, did it not appear that Congress is behind the people in an enlightened view of the matter. Perhaps, too, the end would be better served by a clear, compact statement of the case, without the rhetorical amplifications and somewhat tedious elaborations of the Senator from Massachusetts. But let that pass. The speech will be held by the world as a creditable proof of American scholarship and legal acumen, if not of American statesmanship.

The Franking Privilege.

The House of Representatives has fairly taken hold of the abuses of franking. A bill for its abolition has been reported by the Post-office Committee, accompanied by a statement that the Committee was unanimous in its support; a fact apparent, indeed, from the zeal with which its members proceeded to press it upon the House. There seems to be no doubt of its passage. The vote by which the House refused to lay the bill on the table, doubtless prefigures its final action; and a still stronger assurance is had in the zeal with which Mr. Vallandigham lends the measure the powerful support of his opposition. If there be a policy upon which Congress seems heartily agreed, it is the leaving of that gentleman in dreary minorities.

The only argument against the reform is its untimeliness. Is this the moment, says Vallandigham, to trifle over matters of such slight importance? But Vallandigham is no judge of magnitudes. The rebellion has always impressed him as of slight importance—a war with England as the merest of bagatelles. It is no trifle, this ridding the people of an incubus under which they have been these thirty years restless—which doubles the cost of transporting the mails—which renders the Post-office Department non-paying—which threatens now and again to impel a recurrence to high postages—which, in short, oppressively taxes the million in order that the representative may secure reëlection by the paltry bribery of franked books, documents and speeches. The newspaper is the true medium of communication between the legislator and the people. Restrain the transmission of documents, and while the cost of printing will diminish, the people, who on the average know as much as their representatives, will be as wise as ever. And a change, which cuts off any steady and important drain upon the Treasury, can certainly never be more opportune than at a time when the Treasury is on the verge of insolvency. Let the lone argument of the forlorn Vallandigham go for what it is worth, and also let Congress pass this bill.

Peace or War with England.

A few troublesome alarmists among us are tormenting themselves with forebodings that, notwithstanding our graceful surrender of Mason and Slidell, we are in danger of war, and that some other cause will inevitably produce a rupture, and lead sooner or later to hostilities. A ready answer to these prophets of evil may be found in the fact that nowhere but in the columns of the New-York *Herald* and a few similar uninfluential journals, which secretly abet secession, are the rumors fomented in this country, while abroad, Mr. Reuter, the Jewish telegraph agent, is only playing his usual and well understood part in the rebel programme, by tampering with the dispatches which first reach the European newspapers. Meanwhile the public on both sides of the Atlantic, who have anything to lose by a war, will rejoice in the assurance, that in spite of the schemes of secession sympathizers here and rebel emissaries abroad, the prospects of peace between this country and England, were never more promising.

That occasions for international irritation may now and then arise in the course of our present struggle to restore the Union and to bring back the South to its allegiance, may be anticipated. But if these difficulties are met in the same spirit which has so wisely adjusted the *Trent* difficulty, there is no fear of any serious trouble. Indeed, the danger of war is removed if the two nations once understand that neither wishes to break the peace. Nor can it be doubted that we on our side, have given the fullest assurance of an anxiety to be on friendly terms with Great Britain. By our recent concession to the request for the surrender of Capt. Wilkes' prisoners, we have shown our peaceful desires in a manner which cannot fail to satisfy the practical mind of John Bull. In acting thus we have also achieved two victories. We have established neutral rights on a broader basis, and overthrown belligerent usages which we had for almost three-quarters of a century opposed almost in vain; and secondly, we have given the lie to those malignant rumors with which a busy clique of accomplished and plausible traitors have lately filled the English newspapers, that for reasons of our own we are determined to add a European war to our existing belligerent difficulties, or that at least the "mob" would force this suicidal policy on our National Government. It will now be as clearly seen in England as it is notorious here, that short of our National honor, there is scarcely anything we would refuse, with a view to secure the friendship and inflexible neutrality of all our European allies.

But we are not alone in the desire for peace. The British newspapers offer indisputable proof that the masses of English people are as anxious to avoid war as we are ourselves. The intemperate ravings of the London *Times* and its demented imitators find but few echoes, except among an aristocratic faction, which, though dominant at present, is every year losing something of its ancient prestige in Great Britain. The great interests of the commercial and manufacturing classes, whose money, power, and political right are now greater than ever before, are represented by such newspapers as the *Daily News*, the *Star*, the *Morning Advertiser*, the Leeds *Mercury*, and other journals which have been uniformly favorable to our cause, and which, though uncertain of the course we should adopt in reference to Mason and Slidell, gave their unhesitating opposition to the Palmerston policy of hurrying two kindred nations into a criminal, sudden and avoidable war. Now this state of public feeling in England is the more gratifying, as it seems to be spreading from the commercial to the agricultural classes, which have not usually been so well disposed toward this country. Even the *Times* confesses this fact, and endeavors to explain it away. "Our country-gentlemen," says our cotemporary, "don't like the prospect of a war with America. They have lost their early relish for critical struggles and costly, though glorious victories. They don't care for glory, at least they don't think it worth much bloodshed or a high income tax. Just now they are called on for one or two quarters of this pleasant impost, and when they receive the dogged reminder they say to themselves 'If there should be war we shall have to pay ten per cent. by-and-by.' Perhaps they have sons who have just come home from China or India in time to spend a Winter in Canada. Some who speak thus have American connections, or a large interest in American securities or American enterprise. Within a month or two of the first collision they will find themselves paying both in straitened income and the diminished family circle. They know, too, that as the war begins so it will proceed; and the early losses and bereavements will be but the earnest of many more to come. The contest may rage long enough to make every Englishman feel in one way or another the horrors of a fratricidal war with men of our own language and race."

It is evident, therefore, that the war fever, which has been raging in England, was far from general, and that large and influential classes of the people were decidedly free from the prevalent contagion. If, then, the feeling against war was so strong prior to the return of the prisoners and the peaceful reply of Mr. Seward to Earl Russell's dispatch, we may easily conceive how much more secure and powerful is the guarantee for peace now that the difficulties between the two Governments are happily settled. The English people are obviously indisposed to bear the cost of war at present, if they can with honor avoid it. And to us, under present circumstances, a war with Great Britain would be a most disastrous event. Moreover, the two nations are so closely united by interest, commerce, lineage, and free institutions, that no effort of a hireling Press, or an effete aristocratic faction, are likely to be allowed to put them asunder or to incite them to mutual destruction.

The Next Six Days.—The dispatch this morning from Cairo is somewhat stirring, but of its fundamental truth there need be no doubt. The telegraph yesterday announced that Flag-officer Foote had at length handled his flotilla on the Mississippi, making a reconnoissance within two miles of the great rebel works at Columbus; and we know that the army at and near Cairo is ready for motion. Gen. Halleck has worked hard for ten weeks in maturing the details of this expedition, and he has certainly achieved wonders. It only remains for him now to lead forward his magnificent column either to the points named in the dispatch, or to some other point, equally eligible, *not* named in the dispatch. The prospects are bright for an advance, a fight and a victory in the Mississippi valley.

The New Code of Neutral Rights.

In a late issue of the *Journal des Débats* there is a suggestive article on the position of the British Government with regard to the *Trent* case, as a repudiation of those maritime assumptions which that nation has always put forth, and as binding her henceforth to the recognition of those liberal doctrines of neutral rights long held by both France and the United States.

It is undoubtedly all that; and we very much mistake the spirit that animates the present Administration, if they stop short of securing for us the rightful equivalent for our yielding to the demands of the British Government. The equivalent is the formal adhesion of that Power to the principles of international law, whose benefit it has claimed in the present case, and their definite consecration of the public code.

We must of course suppose that the British Cabinet counted the cost of the step they were about to take, and knew well to what they were committing the nation in claiming the surrender of Mason and Slidell. It is hardly conceivable that they were prepared to outrage not only the United States, but the whole civilized world, by seeking to bind us to a doctrine they were not themselves willing to be bound by. And, indeed, the article in the French journal to which we have referred, reveals an interesting fact in the secret history of the affair, which shows that it was not without perfect appreciation of all the consequences involved that the British Government took the course it did. It seems that the Law Officers of the Crown did their best to show that the act of Capt. Wilkes was justifiable by British principles and precedents, and induce the Cabinet to pursue such a course as would commit the United States to all the consequences of the act of Capt. Wilkes. It will be remembered that, prior to the news of the *Trent* affair in England, an opinion of these official legal advisers was published in an authoritative British journal—an opinion predicated on the supposition that the American vessel, the *James Adger*, had been watching the English coast for the purpose of seizing Messrs. Mason and Slidell from on board the British steamer, which perfectly justified the act, adding that even had the arrest been made in British waters it could not legally have been made a matter of complaint by the English Government. The Cabinet, however, were sagacious enough to see the consequences of this policy which the Crown lawyers did not see, and—moved by whatever mixed motives, needless to be inquired into here—they resolved to pursue the course they did. The whole world gives but one construction to the act—namely, as an abandonment of those belligerent privileges which Britain has so long claimed, and which, as the *Débats* significantly adds, "*she can no longer seek to exercise without creating inevitable causes of collision.*"

It will thus be seen how honorable at once, and how advantageous is the position held by the United States. In acceding to the British demand for the surrender of the rebel emissaries, we simply carry out our traditional policy, and, at the same time, by bringing England up to the recognition of the American doctrine of neutral rights, carry the whole world a step forward. It remains, of course, to give definite shape to the principles established in the settlement of the *Trent* case. In doing this it may be advisable, as the *Débats* suggests, to bring the matter before an international Congress, with a view to harmonizing the interpretation of those principles on which there is still a want of general accord.

"If the chief Powers are rightly disposed," it remarks, "they will profit by this propitious opportunity to come to an agreement regarding the delicate question of neutral rights. Were they but to enlighten each other with regard to their doctrines and intentions, it would go far to prevent future embarrassments. The result of this interchange of ideas must be many concessions to the spirit of modern civilization."

The Mint Controversy.

Philadelphia is suffering its yearly attack of a peculiar local affection, termed "mint-fever." The paroxysm commences with the annual meeting of Congress, and rages with more or less violence until that body adjourns. It is only necessary to suggest the propriety of creating an Assay Office at New-York, or of adding to the Assay Office facilities for coining, whereby the expense and delay of sending to the other side of New-Jersey may be avoided, to produce the most painful symptoms, which may be made very nearly fatal by asking why there should be a mint at all in an out-of-the-way and wholly provincial borough like Philadelphia. It is to the circumstance of our having propounded a milder sort of interrogation in this line, that the agonies of our sister city are at the present moment due. Congress has been petitioned to add the implements of coinage to the machinery of our Assay Office. Whereupon the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the Philadelphia Press and the Philadelphia people are wrought to the acutest excitement, and the symptoms we allude to have already supervened. Every conceivable argument is presented why our petition should be denied. Economy forbids it; the prosperity and self-respect of Philadelphia forbid it; those indefinite things, the true interests of the Government, forbid it; and, indeed, every aspect of the case is so forbidding that the wisdom and public spirit of Congress are confidently appealed to, to repel a proposition so repulsive.

There are those in New-York who would be glad to have Congress so act. The truth is the Mint belongs in New-York. No half measures should be pressed. Its removal hither should be instantly and urgently demanded. Congress should be made to see that it would be as sensible to have our Custom-house located at Harrisburgh, or our Sub-Treasury office at Albany, as it is to have the Mint at Philadelphia. The conversion of bullion into coin is a part of the commercial machinery of this City. This City, by force of inevitable laws, is the commercial capital of the country, and to place the Mint elsewhere is to subject the commerce of the world, which passes through this market, to a needless and most expensive inconvenience. It is idle to talk of rivalries and jealousies. It is impossible to entertain either with respect to Philadelphia. We are willing to indemnify its people with the establishment there of any conceivable Government institution—arsenals, hospitals, dry-docks, machine-shops and the like; and the building where money is now manufactured may at once be turned into an asylum for impoverished creditors of the Commonwealth. But they have no right to the Mint. What propriety there ever was in placing it there became doubtful upon the failure of the United States Bank, and disappeared entirely with the discovery of California gold; and with the resort of the Government to a paper currency, there is not a shadow of reason left for keeping the institution where it is. It belongs in this City, and its removal hither is a question of time, to be measured only by the obstinacy of the Philadelphian resistance.

The Duties and Compensation of the Police.—The *Tribune* is moved by the annual report of the Police Commissioners to demand a reduction of the pay of the police. It also proposes to double or quadruple their duties. Nothing could be more unjust, or more characteristic of a journal which has traded so extensively upon a reputation for a jealous guardianship of the rights of labor. The fact is, even without imposing new tasks upon the service, it would doubtless be found impracticable to obtain the proper material at any price seriously lower than that now offered. At the old rates we should have to content ourselves with a force as worthless as the Ex-Mayor's Municipal police. It is the generous pay which has given the department its present admirable and serviceable *personnel*. What is wanted is a transfer of additional duties to the force. They will no doubt be cheerfully undertaken by men who would gladly relieve the irksome monotony of patrol duty by such variations of their daily task. Let the entire inspection of streets, pavements, cleanliness, lamps, gas-meters, and other similar objects of civic supervision be assigned to the Police Commission; and a judicious economy will be had at a less cost than the demoralization and degradation of the service; while the interests of the City will be more faithfully looked after. The report of the Commissioners upon this point is sensible and practical. It will afford the true basis of reform.

The Herald and the List of Letters.—The *Herald* is exultant over its possession of the Post-office advertising for the current year, and points to it as an evidence of the desirableness of its columns as an advertising medium. The evidence is the other way. A paper like the Times, having no end of decent advertisements, at paying rates, must always decline the Letter List, simply because it does not pay, and crowds from its columns matter of far greater interest and variety. The *Herald*, on the contrary, is poor and exhausted, and, moreover, is compelled to compensate the poverty and impurity of its advertising pages by such expiation as this, the weekly list being a sort of Friday fasting and penance for the sins of the week. But were the Post-office patronage desirable, there is a sufficient reason why no respectable paper can ever seek it in competition with the *Herald*. It is given to that paper which swears to the largest circulation within certain limits. An attempt to rival the *Herald* in swearing is, of course, lunacy; and the fortunes of a respectable journal must be desperate, indeed, when it will consent to measure its talent for perjury with the pet sheet of the bawdy-houses and grog-shops. The satanic organ, for this reason alone, is secure of an indisputed lease of this boasted patronage.

The Real American Epic.—Everybody must notice the extraordinary richness of our columns these days in documents of public interest. Now is the time when the results of the year are summed up in Governors' and Mayors' Messages, and Annual Reports of Bodies, Corporations and Institutions of every kind—material, educational, scientific, financial, statistical, social, sanitary, religious and what not. These are the stuff from which our Buckles and philosophic historians are to weave the history of the times—these the material for genuine scientific inductions. He must be blind indeed, who does not see a kind of living poetry in these presentations of the wondrous richness of our American life and activity. They are, indeed, the rough elements of such a *real* epic as was never written.

Collecting the National Taxes.—The Secretary of the Treasury must find some mitigation of the difficulty of instituting a new scheme of revenue, in the promptitude with which the State Governments assume the task of collecting the direct National tax. The lead of New-York and Pennsylvania will no doubt be followed by the other States, tempted by the premium offered by the Treasury; so that the country is not to be vexed by that new and fearful legion of assessors and collectors, indispensable to the gathering of the revenue by the National Government directly. If the rule be made universal, one-half the embarrassment and odium of the business will be removed. Let the example of the Empire State influence the others to like action.

To Washington, by way of Harrisburgh.—This route to the National Capital, which has done such admirable service through the Summer, in the transportation of troops without change of cars, has been further utilized, in the transmission of freight and express packages. The "Government Express" advertises in another column its ability to carry thus the latter description of matter on the most favorable terms, and with the utmost expedition. The fact that the Company is managed by Col. A. D. Hope, one of the most experienced and trustworthy of our forwarders, is a sufficient assurance that such engagements will be redeemed.

City Post-office Extension.—The Postmaster advertises for the reception of proposals for building an extension to the Post-office building. They will be accepted until 3 P. M. of the 20th inst.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE STEAMSHIP GLADIATOR.

Story of One of Her Passengers.

Reports of Movements on the South Carolina Coast.

SOUTHERN JOURNALS DESPONDENT.

Release of Parson Brownlow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE IN RICHMOND.

AN ARRIVAL FROM LONDON.

From the Richmond Whig, 25th.

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with Mr. Fry, of Mobile, a young man of much intelligence, who has just returned from Europe; who, in addition to dispatches to the President from our Commissioners, and London papers, communicates intelligence of a most gratifying character in regard to the feelings of the English people, and the purposes of their Government toward the Confederate States. Mr. Fry left London on the 10th of November, on board the British steamer *Gladiator*, laden with 30,000 Enfield rifles, 200 tons of powder, sabres, pistols, medicines, surgical instruments, camp utensils, etc., for the Confederate States. The 9th of this month the *Gladiator* entered the harbor of Nassau, for the purpose of coaling, and to receive instructions as to the Confederate port she should approach. On the second day after, the United States gunboat *Flambeau* made its appearance in the harbor, sent thither for the special purpose of intercepting the *Gladiator*. There they both lie now—the *Gladiator* afraid to venture out, and the *Flambeau* not daring to lay hands on her; and there they are likely to remain until Great Britain enters the ring, when *not only will the Gladiator be convoyed over to a Confederate port, but the Flambeau be picked up and brought along with her.*

The cargo of the *Gladiator* is in charge of D. T. Bissle, Esq., of Norfolk. Mr. Fry left Nassau to-day a week ago, and reached Richmond last Sunday, by a route and by means that we do not disclose. He assures us that, whether in Nassau, in London, or in Paris, he heard but one sentiment expressed, *that of cordial good will for the Confederate States, and the hope and conviction that they would triumph. Even before the outrage on the Trent, so strong was the pressure of feeling in England against the North, that Mr. Yancey firmly believed, and positively assured Mr. Fry, that not more than a month from his departure (the 10th of November) would elapse before the blockade would be broken.* Mr. Fry entertains no doubt that Great Britain will declare war, and is of opinion that France will unite in the act.

On the above subject, the Richmond correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* writes as follows:

"A gentleman arrived in town to-day from Europe, *via Nassau, and the steamer Gordon.* He reports the state of feeling in both England and on the Continent as decidedly in favor of the cause of the Confederates against the United States, and thinks a war inevitable with Great Britain, if not with France. At Nassau, the *Gladiator* lay hemmed in by the *Flambeau*, which at one time threatened to make her way into the port and cut out the coveted prize, whereupon the feeling of the islanders rose to fever heat, and they armed themselves to repel such an effort at all hazards. *There can be little question that the sympathies of the Colonies of European Powers in American waters are with us, as witness the recent escape of the Sumter,* in spite of the preconcerted blue-light signals, and the vigilance of the Commander of the *Iroquois.*"

THE SITUATION

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser, of 31st.

It seems to be the popular impression—we see it in men's faces when we do not hear it in their words—*that the military affairs of the Confederacy are not very cheering just now.* We may chiefly account for this tone of feeling by the fact that some time has elapsed since our arms achieved any success of moment. Thus victories seem, at the first glance, to be as much the cause as the consequence of patriotism. But because when our arms are glorious with triumph our patriotism effulges, and we swear most enthusiastically by the "Stars and Bars," one man must not infer from the quietude and cheerless aspect of another that his patriotic confidence is less fixed and earnest than if he were hurrahing over a fresh success of arms.

The affair at Drainesville contributnd its mite to the depression of public spirit. We are so unused to adversity, that any thing which is not a brilliant success seems defeat. There the invading enemy slew Col. Terry, as noble and brave a man as wears the Confederate uniform, at the pass of Green River. They have crossed that river, which many thought would be their Styx, and are advancing in force. In Missouri, too, our banner seems to trail; for the telegraph tells us Price is in full retreat. Thus the enemy seem to be progressing along our northern frontier, while all around us he lords it on our coasts, organizes his expeditions on our soil, and threatens us with further invasion. These are the points of the situation.

A lull, a pause, a suspense exists, preceded by minor events, which cause a feeling of apprehension more than of confidence as to the future. We know that the enemy are in great power and meditate mischief, and feel that ere long their blows, the heaviest of the war, must fall. We trust that their hammer will strike our anvil; *but we are not sure, for we are in doubt whether at some points there is an anvil to meet the hammer. These points can only be on our coast,* for we are ready to meet their worst at Manassas, in Central Kentucky and at Columbus, and also at most points on the coast. But we do not know with what overwhelming force they may not make an onslaught at some unprotected point, and gain a success to inspirit them and dispirit us. Let us remember, however, that our determination in the prosecution of this war is not dependent on victories, though theirs may be. *If every battle ended in our defeat, we must still offer battle, and make new sacrifices of slaughter upon the altar of independence.* If we could not win that inevitable goal of our effort by defeating the enemy, we could do it by exhausting him with his very victories. Wars have been so won. "Live or die, survive or perish," we are "for independence."

But our cause does not approach this bad strait yet. It displays almost an uninterrupted record of victories, and their remembrance should inspire our entire confidence as to its future history. This lull of arms will be broken anon by the shouts of Southern victors, wherever on the border the enemy may choose their battle-fields. Is it not why we wait impatiently, that we wait for victories? If we dreaded defeat, we should not be impatient for the event. Our very impatience, then, is a presage to victory, which lesser evidence of despondency cannot discountenance.

Perhaps we are to pay for too joyous hopes suggested by the Trent affair, in the crushing despondency which will ensue in case of disappointment as to the result. This will be a profitable lesson, teaching us that the reliance of the South is in its own stout arms, not on the uncertain hope of a short road to independence through foreign intervention. *It would seem that we have actually been resting on our arms to hear what Great Britain would say about the insult to her flag, and the enemy seem to be doing the same. The decision of Great Britain is of momentous importance to us, it is true;* but whatever it may be, military activity in the meanwhile is our proper course. Yet we do not charge any lack of active intents on the part of our military authorities, but it seems that our people have given much more interested attention to views from across the ocean than to military operations. This is not right. Our hope and trust should be still in our armies in the field, as it has been heretofore—not in outside aid.

TEXAS.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

From the Galveston News, Dec 17.

We learn from Maj. Buell, who has just arrived rom Brownsville, which place he left on Sunday, the 8th inst., that a steamer appeared off the Brazos Bar on the Tuesday previous, and on the same day boarded an English brig, from Halifax, loaded for Matamoras with an assorted cargo. On the same evening, Col. Buchell, commanding Fort Brown, sent Capt. Nolan's Company to Brazos Santiago, to guard the vessels lying inside the bar, and when Major Buell left Col. Buchell was at the Brazos himself, superintending the disposition of the men, who had been put on a small Confederate vessel. The port of the Brazos is now effectually blockaded, so that no lighters can approach the British vessel which was lying off the bar. Nothing of any importance had occurred at Matamoras, though the fighting, which had lasted nineteen days, was still going on. Caravajal had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces in Tamaulipas and on the Rio Grande.

Maj. Buell further reports that he learned at Saluria that a propeller, bark-rigged, had chased and fired into a small vessel on the Gulf, on Thursday evening last, which was afterwards seen on fire, and has not since been heard of. When Maj. Buell left Brazos Santiago, the *Venus*, Capt. Nelson, bound for Berwick's Bay, was ready to go out, and the Captain expressed his determination to run the blockade. Capt. Murphy, also, with a light schooner, was preparing to start; so it is more than probable it was one of these vessels that had been fired into by the propeller.

TROUBLE AT GALVESTON.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 20th says that the "people of Galveston are in a considerable of a stew over a report that Gov. Lubbock had written a letter to Gen. Hebert recommending the destruction of Galveston, if the city cannot be defended." The *News*, formerly published at Galveston, expresses the opinion that it is somewhat extraordinary that the Governor of Texas should have recommended the total destruction of the principal seaport of Texas, without even consulting either of the Representatives from Galveston." The response of the *Telegraph* indicates that something of an important character was contemplated. It "don't believe that the Governor has done any such thing;" yet it says, "that the Governor did attempt to consult at least one of the Representatives from Galveston, and that one refused to consult with the Governor on the subject. It surely is not the Governor's fault that he did not get his advice." And it adds: "We have no doubt that the Governor did write a letter to Gen. Hebert on the subject, as he had a perfect right to do; and may possibly have expressed the opinion, that should it be found necessary or advisable to burn Galveston, the people would approve the act, rather than it should fall into the hands of the enemy." "All this explanation," says the Memphis *Appeal*, "indicates that the statements of the *News* are to a great extent true."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Paris (Texas) *Advocate* says that the gin-houses of E. R. Hopkins, Esq., and G. Murray, Esq., were burned a week or two ago, together with about 150 bales of cotton. *It is believed the fire was accidental in both cases.*

The Nacogdoches *Chronicle* says that Nacogdoches County has furnished but two hundred volunteers to the Confederate army, while she has a voting population of 1,200.

The Cameron *Sentinel* urges upon the farmers the necessity of preparing every acre of their farms for the purpose of raising breadstuffs.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 18th says: "Last night's mail brought us advices from the Rio Grande, to the effect that a Lincoln steam propeller had arrived, and was blockading the river. She had captured and burned a schooner. The fight was still progressing at Matamoras."

The *State Gazette* says that a fire broke out in Georgetown on the night of the 9th inst., which destroyed property to the amount of $33,000. No insurance.

The diphtheria was prevailing to an alarming extent in the Dallas region.

RECENT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE BATTLE AT DRANESVILLE, WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Richmond, Dec. 23, 1861.

There are a thousand different, and some of them conflicting versions given of the disastrous affair at Dranesville, of which I have already sent you the more important facts by telegraph. One account represents Gen. Stuart to have acted with inexcusable rashness, in venturing to attack a force so greatly superior to his own; and by many he is held responsible for the untoward result. Another statement would show, that when he ordered the attack, the force in front of him to oppose his progress, did not exceed two thousand men, and that he fell into an ambuscade of more than double that number of Yankees, hid in the woods on both sides of the road. It is admitted on all hands, that amid the dangers which environed him, he behaved with admirable composure, and displayed the qualities of a skillful and gallant officer in extricating his command from the entanglement of difficulties without the loss of a single wagon or piece of artillery. It is also abundantly shown that the Confederates fought with the most persistent courage against the heavy odds brought down upon them, that nothing like panic occurred, that they fell back in perfect order to a tenable position, which they held until reinforcements arrived on the ground, *and that when they made their second advance, it was to drive the enemy across the Potomac.* The loss of the Yankees could not be accurately ascertained, but it can hardly fall short of our own. Thirty ambulances, filled with the dying and wounded, were seen to leave the field. All this, however, does not cause the disaster to be regretted the less; though unquestionably it establishes that the skirmish at Dranesville was no great Federal victory, such as will be claimed by the Northern Press.

The War Department has evidently committed a blunder in withdrawing the entire Confederate force from Western Virginia, as is proved by the immediate advance of the Hessians into the country of Greenbriar, and their occupancy of points never before reached by them. The beautiful country seat of "Glencoe," near Meadow Bluff, belonging to Hon. W. H. McFarland, of this city, constituting one of the most cultivated estates in the mountainous regions of Virginia, was taken possession of last week by a body of three hundred Yankees. The mansion, with its evidences of taste and refinement, will be despoiled by them; and the fine stock, thorough-breds, Dover and Durham cattle, Cotswold and Southern sheep, will be drawn off as prizes, or killed for beef and mutton for the depredators. But the individual losses will be of little moment in comparison with the advantage gained by the enemy in taking Lewisburgh, and making their headquarters at the White Sulphur Springs. *Already the banks of Lewisburgh are removing their specie and other valuables to places of safety in the East. At the White Sulphur we have established a large military hospital, which, with its occupants, must fall into the enemy's hands.* They will find there the largest accommodations in well-built brick buildings, some of these luxuriously furnished. There seems no kind of doubt at this time, that they will push forward at once to the White Sulphur, and unless some protection is afforded speedily, *it is by no means impossible that they may get as far this side the Alleghany as Staunton.*

THE TENNESSEE UNIONISTS.

PARSON BROWNLOW DISCHARGED.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 30.

In the Confederate Court at Knoxville, on Friday, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Parson Brownlow, on the ground that he had surrendered himself voluntarily, on condition that the Government would agree to convey him out of East Tennessee, and protect his exit. The faith of the Government being pledged, his discharge was ordered. The Knoxville *Register* remarks on the arrest as follows:

"Whether Brownlow was well enough to leave the jail last night, or what has become of him, we have not learned, though we understand it was the intention of the Commander of the post here to hold him under arrest, with a view to his safe conduct beyond our lines.

The indignation of the soldiers here, upon hearing of his release, we understand to have been intense. What may follow we cannot conjecture, though we presume the military authorities will see that he is protected and transferred beyond our lines, where he may be able to coöperate with Johnson and Maynard."

JOHNSON AND ETHERIDGE.

A letter in the Memphis *Appeal*, dated at Camp Beauregard, near Feliciana, Ky., says:

"I understand that the immortal Andy Johnson and Emerson Etheridge have been recently, and are now, in Paducah, making speeches to the Abolition soldiers. Etheridge's district lies immediately back of us, and he would doubtless take the greatest pride in accompanying Lincoln's hordes through the homes of that people who once trusted him as their political leader. *There is now scarcely a roof in that district from underneath which has not gone a member to fight for the Confederate States.* And while they are thus contending for their homes, this base ingrate is urging on the Northern Vandal to deeds of infamy, crime and shame. *It is true, a few of his constituents are on the other side;* but they are as nothing compared with the number that are in the Southern army. No matter how the war may terminate, these men will ever be looked upon as traitors to their country and enemies to their God. But let them alone. They have passed without our threshold forever; they no longer belong to our land, or hold communion with us, but now dwell with the stranger."

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec 27.

The Knoxville *Register* has information that the people of Jefferson County, heretofore intensely "Union," *are fast coming over to the Southern cause,* and that the leaders of the Union party in that County are confessing the error of their way, and manifesting a willingness to pay allegiance to the Southern Government. Messrs. Swain, Bucley, Harris and Cawood, all heretofore foremost in opposing anything favorable to the South, and withal formerly warm supporters of the arch-traitor, Andy Johnson, have taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern States.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 3.

Adj.-Gen. P. B. Lee, from Gen. Zollicoffer's command, reached the city yesterday, and brings an entire refutation of the Cincinnati *Commercial's* report about the advance of Gen. Schoepf. The truth is on the other side. Gen. Zollicoffer, hearing that it was the intention of Schoepf to advance upon him, took time by the forelock, and made a forced march towards his camp. Schoepf heard of his approach and fled with all possible haste; and when Zollicoffer got to his encampment he was eight hours ahead of him.

Gen. Zollicoffer is now securely intrenched—the precise point is not necessary to be known; and we learn that in the portion of Kentucky in which our army has been stationed, the sympathies of the better class are with our cause. The Message of Lincoln, indicating that the war is one for the extermination of Slavery, has given much dissatisfaction, and it is said that the officers in the National army in that section of the country evidently contemplate resigning.

Gen. George Crittenden has gone to join Gen. Zollicoffer; and we judge from all we hear that a forward movement may be confidently anticipated at an early day. But for mismanagement of those in command, in not affording proper facilities, we are led to believe that Gen. Zollicoffer would now have been in Lexington.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 29.

Twenty-five prisoners from Hardeman County arrived at Nashville on the 26th. The *Gazette* says all of them were willing to take the Confederate oath of allegiance.

A. H. Harney, a member of Col. Cook's regiment, from Giles County, Tenn., died suddenly at Bowling Green on Wednesday last. He was a nephew of Gen. Harney, U. S. A.

The Nashville *Gazette* says that, instead of the loss by the late burning of ordnance supplies in that city reaching $2,000,000, as reported, it will not exceed, at an extravagant estimate, $500,000.

Maj.-Gen. Crittenden and Staff left Knoxville on Wednesday last. The destination is not mentioned.

A bill has been introduced into the City Council of Nashville to convert all citizens between the ages of 17 and 45 into policemen, for the purpose of watching the city by night, all of whom shall take an oath to support the Southern Confederacy. Passed first reading, and referred to the Police Committee.

FROM THE CAROLINA COAST.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 27.

Our community were somewhat startled, on Thursday afternoon, by the successive discharge and unusually loud reports of several very heavy guns. The firing seemed to be in the direction of Stone Inlet, which led to an impression of an engagement between our batteries and the enemy at that place, or at some point on the Wadmalau or John's Island.

A gentleman who left James Island at 4½, and arrived in the city at 7 o'clock last evening, reports that the heavy firing was caused by the enemy, who made a demonstration, and exchanged a few shots with our battery on Cole's Island, with a view, as was supposed, of testing the range of our guns.

The attack was commenced by the enemy with one gunboat and two barges, about 2½ o'clock, and had ceased when our informant left. No damage was done to our side, the shots all falling short. Whether the enemy sustained any injury is not known.

Dispatches were also received in the City yesterday afternoon, stating that a fleet of twelve gunboats had passed up North Edisto Inlet as far as White Point, and had made a demonstration on our forces under the command of Gen. Evans. The latter had telegraphed for reinforcements, which were immediately ordered to him both from Gen. Lee and Gen. Ripley.

A fight at this point is imminent, as it is thought the enemy's intention was to get possession of the railroad, about eight miles distant.

Passengers by the Savannah road, Thursday afternoon, report the enemy as having attempted a landing Wednesday night, at Hudson's Landing, Red Bluff, and Mar's Bluff, under cover of their gunboats. *Our pickets at Hudson's Landing were reported to have been driven in, and the enemy landed a force of 250 men.*

A detachment of the North Carolina Artillery, and Col. De Saussure's regiment had been ordered to reinforce our troops in that direction.

We also learn by passengers by the Savannah road *of the crippling of another of the enemy's gunboats Wednesday afternoon.* A detachment of Capt. Moore's North Carolina Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Baker, fired on one of these roving craft at Buckingham Point, with good effect, and inflicting serious damage to the vessel. The wheel-house was knocked away, and the splinters were seen to fly in every direction. This vessel afterwards drifted with the tide towards Hilton Head shore, and is now lying up high and dry, completely disabled. After running on shore, those on board sent up rockets as a signal of distress. The saucy craft returned our fire for a time, but without doing any damage.

Later—Since writing the above, we learn that the first steamer that drew off returned at a late hour in the evening in company with four others, and anchored immediately opposite Cole's Island. It is supposed that an attack is intended this morning.

Charleston, Sunday, Jan. 5.

Reliable information has been received that the Yankee troops have been driven from their position on the mainland, and have sought protection on Port Royal Island, and under the guns of their war ships.

[Gen. Lee, in a dispatch to official quarters here, confirms, substantially, the above report.]

GEN. FLOYD TO HIS ARMY.

Camp near Dublin Depot, Dec. 26, 1861.

Soldiers of the Army of the Kanawha: The campaign in the western portion of this State is now, as far as you are concerned, ended. At its close you can review it with pride and satisfaction. You first encountered the enemy five months since on his unobstructed march into the interior of the State. From that time until recalled from the field, you were engaged in perpetual warfare with him. Hard-contested battles and skirmishes were matters of almost daily occurrence. Nor is it to be forgotten that laborious and arduous march by day and by night were necessary, not only as furnishing you the opportunity of fighting there, but of baffling the foe at different points upon the march of invasion. And it is a fact which entitles you to the warm congratulations of your General, and to the thanks and gratitude of your country, that in the midst of the trying scenes through which you have passed, you have proved yourselves men and patriots, who, undaunted by superior numbers, have engaged the foe, beaten him in the field, and baffled and frustrated him in his plans to surprise you.

On all occasions, under all circumstances, your patriotism and courage have never faltered nor forsaken you. With inadequate transportation, often illy clad, and with less than a full allowance of provisions, no private has ever uttered a complaint to his General. This fact was grateful to his feelings; and if your hardships have not been removed or alleviated by him, it has been because of his inability to do so. But your exemplary and patriotic conduct has not passed unobserved nor unappreciated by the Government in whose cause we are all enlisted. It is an acknowledged fact that you have made fewer claims, and imposed less trouble upon it, than any army in the field, content to dare and do, as becomes true soldiers and patriots.

Now, at the close of your laborious and eventful campaign, when you may have looked forward to a season of rest, your country has bestowed upon you the distinguished compliment of calling you to another field of action. That you will freely respond to this call, your past services, so cheerfully rendered, furnish the amplest assurances. Kentucky, in her hour of peril, appeals to Virginia, her mother, and to her sisters for succor. This appeal is not unheeded by their gallant sons. The foot of the oppressor is upon her. Trusting in the cause of justice, we go to her relief, and with the help of Him who is its author, we will do our part in hurling back and chastising the oppressor who is desecrating her soil.

Soldiers! Your country—your friends whom you leave behind you, will expect you, in your new field of labor, to do your duty.

Remember that the eyes of the country are upon you, and that upon your action, in part, depends the result of the greatest struggle the world ever saw, involving not only your freedom, your property and your lives, but the fate of political liberty everywhere.

Remember this, and relying on Him who controls the destinies of nations, as of individuals, you need not fear the result. By order.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD.

H. B. Davidson, Major and Assist. Adjt. Gen.

T. BUTLER KING'S PAMPHLET.

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser, Dec. 31.

Capt. ——, of the schooner ——, (we mention no names for obvious reasons,) who ran the effective blockade of the Mobile bar the other day, has favored us with files of Northern and Eastern papers. They are not of dates so late as we have seen extracted for the Southern Press, but they contain some interesting matters which have not been reprinted.

We are also indebted to the same Captain for a London pamphlet copy of a letter from Hon. T. Butler King, Commissioner of Georgia, to Lord John Russell. We understand the vessel brought but two copies of the pamphlet.

* * * * *

It is an argument addressed to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the British nation, showing how the unparalleled industrial and financial prosperity of the North has been built up upon Southern agriculture, a Southern market monopolized, and favoring Federal legislation. All this prosperity, counted by millions, is, says Mr. King, speaking to the British Premier, *at your command. You have only to hold out your hand and take it.* It is certainly a tempting offer to the great commercial Power of the earth—that power whose boast is that the *reveille* beat of her drum is heard round the earth, and whose war policy in *colonizing all over the world*, and planting her foot upon every isle of the sea where a sea-bird can light, is but the exemplar of that far-seeing commercial policy that seeks to open new markets for her trade, new customers for her manufactures, new feeders to her vast and complicated mechanical industry. Mr King is entitled to praise for sagacity in the choice of his theme. *It is the weak spot of British policy* that he has assailed with his tremendous enginery of fascinating figures. Cotton is yet King.

SUICIDE OF GEN. COCKE.

The following obituary notice appears in a Richmond paper:

"Suddenly, on the night of the 26th of December, Gen. Philip St. George Cocke, in the fifty-third year of his age. Exemplary in all the relations of life, as son, father, husband, master, friend and neighbor, Gen. Cocke used and improved his great wealth for the good of his country, the advancement of religion, and the benefit of his fellow man. With him the poor and suffering ever found sympathy and aid: the Christian minister encouragement and support. On his large estates, both in Virginia and the South, he had made ample provision for the religious instruction of his numerous slaves, by erecting chapels, and providing competent Christian teachers. Devoutly Southern in all his principles and feelings, he was one of the first to volunteer his services in the cause of his country, and, as Captain, Colonel and General, to devote all his energies and abilities to her defence. His countrymen will never forget his arduous and successful labors in preparing the Department of the Potomac to repel invasion; and fearlessly and faithfully, as commander of the Fifth Brigade, did he meet the foe on the famous field at Manassas. Returning home after an eight months' campaign, with a mind and body shattered by unremitted attention to his duties, the last sad act of his life was the act of a man whose reason had given way under excess of labor and patriotic anxiety. Peace to his ashes, and may the God of Heaven comfort his bereaved widow and family in their deep distress."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

Manassas, Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

To-day our whole army is engaged in building log houses for Winter quarters, or in moving to sites already selected. Several brigades will remain where they now are, near the fortifications in Centreville, and the remainder will fall back a mile or two upon Bull Run. Gen. Kirby Smith's Brigade is at Camp Wigfall, to the right of the Orange and Alexandria Road, near the Run. Near by the whole of Van Dorn's Division are making themselves comfortable in their little cottages, which rise rapidly day by day under the diligent hands of the soldiers. A few brigades are scattered down toward the Ocoquan, where wood and water are plenty, the furthest being by Davis' Ford. The artillery, with the exception of Walton's Battalion, has already been located between Cub Run and Stone Bridge. The cavalry has fallen back a little, and they are now building stables and houses near Centreville.

Gen. Stuart will remain in the advance. It is probable that Gen. Johnston will occupy the Lewis House, on the battle-field, and Gen. Beauregard Wier's, his old headquarters before the 18th and 21st. Longstreet's Division will, if I am correctly informed, occupy the advanced position, and will remain where it is at present. The artillerists detailed to man the guns in the batteries will also remain by the fortifications. In case of an attack by the Yankees, it will take about two hours to get the main strength of the army across to Bull Run. Information of an approach would be given at least two hours before an enemy could come up, and in that time we could be well prepared to resist any force that can be brought up. This is about the situation of affairs for the Winter, and it remains to be seen whether our men are to have an opportunity of a brush with the Yankees, or whether they will be allowed to enjoy their new houses in quietness.

JEFF. DAVIS' NEW-YEAR'S DAY RECEPTION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There was a more general observance of "New-Year's" than usual, owing to the fact that the war has brought to Richmond a considerable addition to our population from other cities where the anniversary is always a period of social festivity. The streets were thronged with ladies, and everybody looked gay and cheerful. Among notable events of the day was the President's reception, which commenced at 12 o'clock and continued three hours. The President stood at the door of the large reception room, and thousands of persons took advantage of the opportunity to give him a friendly grasp of the hand. Mrs. Davis was not present, but her place was well supplied by her sister, Miss Howell, Mrs. Col. Davis and Mrs. Gen. Jones. The ceremonies of introduction were conducted by the President's aids, Col. Joseph Davis and Col. G. W. C. Lee. The Armory Band was present, and everything passed off delightfully.

THE THEODORA.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 21.

The brave little steamer *Theodora*, which has won for her name so prominent a place in the history of the Confederate States, is still "bobbing around" on the high seas. A dispatch from Thos. J. Lockwood announces that he has arrived safe, "as usual," in the flourishing Confederate seaport of ——, after paying a flying visit to several foreign lands, and running half a dozen times under the very noses of the Yankee cruisers.

PUNISHMENT OF DESERTERS.

A letter in the Memphis *Appeal*, dated "Camp Beauregard," near Feliciana, Ky., has the following:

"On Friday, all the troops at this station were assembled together, and formed into square, for the purpose of witnessing the punishment of three men, belonging to the First Missouri Regiment, convicted of desertion. It is not necessary to give their names, or the facts drawn out by the court-martial concerning their crime. *They were branded on the left hip with the letter D, which was done with a hot iron made in the shape of that letter; then their heads were closely shaved, and, finally, they were each hit fifty lashes upon the bare back,* in the presence of all their comrades, and drummed out of the service to the tune of the "Rogue's March." *Volunteers who often speak of quitting the service upon the slightest provocation,* without the proper discharges, and who seem to regard the act lightly, should take warning from the fate of these poor unfortunate fellows.

RIVER DEFENCES.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 30.

The Tennessee Legislature, we believe, recently passed an act appropriating $250,000 for the purpose of constructing gunboats to protect the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. One-twentieth of that amount, expended in some of the recently improved arts of river defence, so successfully tried elsewhere, would prove quite as efficient. There are other means of keeping the enemy back from their invasions by river than gunboats. Powder is abundant, and quite as destructive sometimes when alone, as when accompanied by balls. [An obscure allusion to submarine batteries, "so successfully tried" under rafts above Memphis.]

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER-MILL.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Dec. 29.

Last night the powder-mill opposite this city exploded. The guard had inspected it half an hour previous. It must have been the work of an incendiary. All the powder, except a thousand pounds, had been removed. The saltpetre and brimstone was in another building and was saved. Another mill will go into operation in a few days. The loss is small and will not affect the Government.

Capt. Samuel G. Risk's remains were interred to-day with Masonic and military honors.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKETS.

We extract the following market report from the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 23d of December:

There has been continued fair inquiry, during the early part of the past week, for our leading staple for future delivery, (that is, deliverable in a few weeks after the blockade shall have been removed,) on the basis of 8c. and 8½c. for middling, cash down, and several negotiations of this character were closed at these figures; but while there has been increased inquiry at the outside rate, there have been but few sellers since the receipt of the important intelligence that the British Government had sent out a messenger to demand from the Federal Government the surrender of the captured C. S. Commissioners, it being generally expected that the demand will be refused, and that, in this event, the English fleet will be ordered to open our port.

This political news has also increased the inquiry for tobacco, and induced factors to retire their stocks, while the markets for several articles which had been inflated to extreme rates by the short supply caused by the blockade, have been unsettled and depressed, and both exchange and specie have experienced a heavy decline. The commercial effect of these political movements have not been less decided in England and the United States, our leading staple having declined ½d. at Liverpool, and advanced in New-York from 30c. to 42c. for Gulf Middling. The course of the Federal Government in this matter is looked for with great concern in our commercial circles, most favorable results being anticipated from the refusal to surrender the Commissioners.

Cotton—The inquiry for future delivery has continued fair throughout the week, but has received an additional impulse from the important political intelligence referred to above, while it has caused parties who were before willing to sell, to withdraw from the market and await further developments. The reported sales comprise 100 bales on Monday, at 8½c. for middling; 550 on Tuesday at 8c. and 50 at 8½c.; 400 and 100 on Wednesday at 8c.; 100, yesterday, at 8½c., and 25 to-day, all for future delivery. This makes a total of 1,325 bales. We have not heard of a sale from the stock on the spot, little or none of which is offering. There have been some receipts, but as they were on special permits from the Governor of the State, they have made no addition to the stock.

Week's receipts 440 bales; last year 59,600. Total since Sept. 1, 2,541; last year, 871,260. Week's exports 440; last year, 68,638. Total exports 752 bales; las year, 635,200 to Great Britain, and 116,000 to France.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

		Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1861		10,118
Arrived to date	2,447	
Arrived to day	91—	2,541
Total		12,659
Exported to date		752
Stock on hand not cleared		11,907

Stock on hand last year, 329,350.

Tobacco—Even before the late political news, factors were contending for higher prices, but since the receipt of the accounts referred to, they have generally withdrawn their stocks, or hold them at an advance. There has been more inquiry by parties who wished to go on at previous rates, but the only sales reported are, 3, 17, 15 and 29 hhds. to-day, at —. We repeat our old quotations for reference only, as the ruling rates of last month:

Lugs, factory	3 @ 4½
Lugs, planters	3½ @ 5
Leaf, inferior to common	5¼ @ 6
Leaf, fair	6¼ @ 7¾
Leaf, fine	7½ @ 9
Leaf, choice and selections	8½ @ 12

Week's receipts, 132 hhds.; last year, 476 hhds. Total receipts since the 1st of September, 514 hhds.; last year 76,650. Exports none. Total exports last year, 14,010 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1861, hhds		15,121
Arrived to date	491	
Arrived to-day	13—	504
Stock on hand not cleared		15,625
Stock on hand last year, hhds		13,275

Sugar—The receipts having been quite heavy, and the demand checked by interruptions to railroad transportations, prices have declined ⅛c.@¼c., showing, however, more steadiness and firmness toward the close. The week's sales sum up 15,000 hhds., including 2,500 to-day. We now quote Inferior, 1¾c.@2c.; Common to Good Common, 2¼c.@2¾c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 2¾@3¼c.; Prime to Choice, 3¼@4¼c.; Yellow Clarified, 5@6¼c.; White Clarified, 6¼@7¼c. ⅌ ℔. Store-dried has commanded 8c.@10c.

Sales corresponding week last year, 4,500 hhds., at 4c.@5c. for fair to fully fair.

Week's receipts, 13,000 hhds.; last year, 8,980. Total since Sept. 1, 62,250; last year, 40,550. Week's exports, none.

Molasses—The supplies have been ample and the demand has been quite active, but at figures showing a reduction of 1c.@2c. ⅌ gallon. The sales comprise 2,500 bbls. and 4,000 half bbls., including 2,500 bbls. to-day at 18c.@19½c. for common to choice fermenting; 20c.@20½c. for prime to choice, and 300 half bbls. at 21c.@22c. for fermenting, and 24c. for prime, which may be regarded as fair quotations.

Week's receipts, 22,210 bbls., and 4,870 half bbls.; last year, 16,620 bbls. Total since Sept. 1, 176,554; last year, 93,190. Week's exports, none.

Coffee—226 bags Rio sold in the early part of the week at 62½c., and 260 at 65c., since which a few smaller lots have changed hands at 66c.@68c. Stock in first hands, none, against —— bags last year.

Salt—We heard of no sales of any moment during the early part of the week, since which the market has been unsettled by the political news noticed above, and the prospect of a reopening of the port, but the only sales reported are 500 sacks screened, in Liverpool sacks, yesterday, at $8, and 100 Liverpool coarse at the reduced rate of $8 37½. To-day Liverpool coarse could have been bought at $8. Dealers supply their customers at $10 for Liverpool coarse, and $11 for fine. Packing kinds sell at $6 per sack of two bushels.

Flour—The market has been extremely dull throughout the week, but there being very little competition among sellers, the particulars of the retail sales even have been to a great extent suppressed. During the early part of the week, however, about 1,750 barrels and sacks sold in retail lots at $7 for common, $9 for fine, $10 for superfine, and $11 for choice extra. To-day 400 sacks sold at $8@$9 75 for fine, and $9 75 for superfine.

Week's receipts, 6,175 bbls. and 4,730 sacks. Exports, none.

Wheat—The only sale reported is 100 sacks white, to-day, at $2.

Week's receipts, 474 sacks. Exports, none.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, of Dec. 24, has these paragraphs:

A Lincoln spy was arrested a few days since in the neighborhood of Uniontown. His baggage was searched, and a complete plan of the fortifications at Bowling Green and Randolph, Tenn., was found. It is to be hoped that the vile miscreant will speedily meet with a just reward.

We learn from good authority that the Confederate Government has purchased and will have packed this season, no less than 300,000 hogs. This is exclusive of the large numbers put up, and packed by farmers, planters, and speculators, and is enough to assure us that there will be be abundance of pork to supply all the requirements of the South for the next year.

Gen. John B. Floyd, says the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican* of Dec. 21, is expected to pass through this city this evening, on his way from Richmond to rejoin his brigade, now near Dublin, Pulaski County, and proceed with it to Kentucky.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* of Dec. 8 says: "Forty-eight tories were sent off yesterday morning to Tuscaloosa, Ala., to be held there till the end of the war. These are part of the disaffected East Tennesseans who have been arrested in the last few weeks by the military authority. Among these prisoners was Samuel Pickens, State Senator, from Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Blount Counties."

At Nashville, on the 24th, the Bank of Tennessee received a small amount of its "change notes," which it paid out. The *Union and American* says there was a great rush for them, and hundreds of applicants could not be supplied. The notes are of a denomination of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and also one dollar.

The Treasurer of the Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in Charleston acknowledges, through the Charleston *Courier* of the 21st, contributions from various sources amounting to $106,723 78.

The Charleston *Mercury* says the burnt district in that city covers a space of 1,800 yards in length, with an average width of 250 yards.

The Chattanooga *Advertiser* says that the report that an entire regiment of Marylanders crossed the lines to the rebels is literally true, and adds: "A lady from Baltimore, who passed through this place a few days since, confirms the statement."

Richmond, Sunday, Dec. 29.

A duel occurred on the Peninsula, Tuesday last, between Lieut. Jones, of the Fifth Louisiana Regiment, and Dr. Forward, a sutler in the same regiment. The weapons used were rifles, at a distance of forty paces. Both were killed at the first fire. Their bodies have arrived *en route* for Louisiana.

The flags of the Confederate States on the Capitol and Custom-house were at half-mast on Monday in consequence of the death of a member of Congress from Texas.

George Twells, a political prisoner, who has been in confinement for some time past in the county jail at Richmond, is to have a hearing before Judge Meredith on the 8th inst., on a *habeas corpus*, asked for by the prisoner, and granted by the Judge.

For Europe.

Halifax, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Cunard steamship *Persia* will leave here early Friday morning, and will call at Cape Race for dispatches Saturday afternoon. They can be sent through the agency of George Stokes, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 764, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES—The Governor's Message—The Scheme for a National Currency—The National Finance—Congress as a Talking Body, and other editorial articles discussing the leading topics of the day.

The MESSAGE OF GOV. MORGAN.

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT at the Academy of Music, on "The Origin and Character of the War."

EUROPEAN NEWS by the *Bremen* and *Canada*.

The PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS in full.

The PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen Gaiters and Slippers, Ladies' Balmorals and India-rubber Boots and Shoes.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Balmoral Boots $2 50, for Ladies, at CANTRELL'S No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

The Highest Premium Paid for Gold at the Banking office of
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

Moore—Wilks.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 189 West 32d-st., by Rev. Mr. Hare, J. C. Moore to Miss Mary E. Wilks, eldest daughter of Seth Wilks.

Barnard—Hasbrouck.—In Kingston, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. John Lillie, Joseph F. Barnard, of Poughkeepsie, to Miss Emily Burrall, daughter of A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, Esq., of the former place.

Davis—Thompson.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Thomas W. Punnett, Mr. Geo. B. Davis, Jr., to Miss Lizzie Thompson.

DIED.

Ferris.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 9, Melvin, only child of Edwin and Catharine J. Ferris, aged 2 years, 4 months and 27 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from No. 322 Bleecker-st., at 3 o'clock this day, (Friday.)

McCullough.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 9, James McCullough, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

Hutchins.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 9, Mrs. Ann C. Hutchins, widow of the late Dr. Waldo Hutchins, of Brooklyn, Conn., aged 61 years.

Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

Cormack.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 9, at his residence, No. 80 West 41st-st., of inflammation of the lungs, George Cormack, in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the above number this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, leaving the house at 9 o'clock A. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

Randolph.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 9, Franklin, son of Reune R. and Loretta Randolph, aged 3 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this morning, at precisely 10 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 35 Boorman-place, West 33d-st. His remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J.

Cahoon.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, Robert Cahoon, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 134 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Macdonald.—At Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, Hon. Allan Macdonald, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, John M. Macdonald, Esq., and the late Dr. James Macdonald, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Saturday, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock M. The cars of the Flushing Railroad leave Hunter's Point (opposite 34th-st. ferry) at 11 o'clock. Ferry-boats leave James-slip at 10½ o'clock, and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 10¾ o'clock.

De Klyn.—In Peekskill, on Thursday morning, Jan. 9, Mrs. Euphemia De Klyn, relict of the late Leonard De Klyn, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Halliday, in Peekskill, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends leaving New York in the 11 o'clock A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad will arrive in time. The remains will be taken to New-York for interment, arriving at 30th-st. dépôt at 4 o'clock P. M., where carriages will be in waiting.

Whitlock.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 7, Mr. Edward R. Whitlock, aged 56 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Front-st., Newark, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Clark.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, Mrs. Margaret H. Clark, widow of the late James B. Clark, of this City.

Her friends in this City are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th inst., from her late residence, in Elizabeth.

Van Winkle.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, Miss Jane Van Winkle, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, in Brinkerhoff-st., South Bergen, N. J.

Bigler.—In Bethleham, Penn., on Tuesday, Jan. 7, Mrs. Adelaide T. Bigler, wife of Rev. David Bigler, aged 51 years and 3 months.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 13.—Jan. 9, 1862.
39, 9, 17, 10, 61, 31, 45, 48, 27, 18, 75, 20.
Kentucky, Class 14.—Jan. 9, 1862.
6, 35, 68, 61, 46, 45, 16, 44, 11, 63, 50, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,
Commanded by Col. W. A. Howard. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.
Last Chance.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

CAVALRY.
Headquarters, No. 74 Broadway,
New-York, Nov. 28, 1861.
By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.
By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.
Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.
The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.
As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.
Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 87 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Dec. 26, 1861.
THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.
The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War. M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS,
One, two, three and five dollars each,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal.

NEW MILITARY ROUTE,
TO WASHINGTON.
"HOPE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
TIME AND RATES REDUCED.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
NO DETENTION FROM ICE.
A SPECIAL MESSENGER SENT THROUGH WITH EACH TRAIN.
For special contracts apply at
NO. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 548 Pennsylvania-av., Washington.
A. D. HOPE, of the Hope Express Co., Sup't.
Freight received only at the dépôt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON.
(LATE BROWN'S.)
The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the traveling public that he has leased for a term of years the well-known hotel kept for many years by Mr. Marshall Brown, and to assure them that they will find in him a host determined to keep in every particular a first-class house. He respectfully solicits their patronage.
ANDREW R. POTTS, Proprietor.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

GOOD SKATING,
This day and evening, at
DISBROW'S ICE POND,
Fifth-avenue,
Corner of 39th-st.

THOUSANDS SUFFER THAT MIGHT BE cured
Of pains and aches, hard to be endured,
If they would only TOBIAS' LINIMENT try;
At any druggist's you can it buy.
Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 cents.

A NEAT AND RAPID (BUT PLAIN AND legible) writer wishes to engage himself as copyist to lawyers, or others who may require the services of such a person. Address K. T., Box 104 Post-office, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF HIGH respectability, lately arrived from Europe, and holding a tutorship in a private family is desirous of meeting with an American amateur piano-forte player, lady or gentleman, who for the sake of mutual improvement and the pleasure to be derived from the study of music, would feel inclined to devote a few hours weekly (evening) to playing some good violin and piano-forte music with him. He is considered a fair performer on the former instrument. The best references given and required. Communications are requested to be forwarded to G. A. W., Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED REspectability, matrimonially inclined, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, social position and lovable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two entire floors, handsomely furnished, in a modern house, centrally located. Apply at No. 279 4th-av. References exchanged, and terms in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, on third fl or, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant front rooms may be obtained by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; house has all the modern improvements, and convenient to the ferries; terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE—NEAR 4TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Mrs. HUNTINGTON having taken this house, invites the attention of parties desiring board. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City. Parties calling soon will find a number of very desirable rooms for families or single persons. Prices will be reasonable, and the house kept in the best manner.

BOARD ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Parlor story, unfurnished except carpet; private table if desired; also a whole second story, handsomely furnished, and rooms on third and fourth floors; houses and furniture new. Dinner at 6. References required. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or a single gentleman, may obtain a large handsomely furnished room with large pantry, on second floor, in a desirable location, and convenient to ferries, by addressing, with real name and reference, J., Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE, LARGE room, with extension, water, gas, &c., on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen; also a single room, at No. 6 Willow-st.: two minutes' walk to the ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room and bedroom, in a private family, with breakfast or full board. Location up town, not above 15th-st. Address, with full particulars and price, MAX, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also a back room.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings: would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN ISLIP, L. I., BEAUtiful for situation, on the shore of the South Bay, and at most eligible points, commanding all privileges of that attractive region. One contains 80 acres, all tilled; the other near 300 acres, in arable land, salt meadow and wood. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

A FARM WANTED OF 100 ACRES, AND another adjoining, or same vicinity, of 60 acres, both highly improved, within 25 miles of this City, for which cash and a new first-class dwelling house, unincumbered, on Lexington-av., will be paid. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 37 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 15 and 16.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings: ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, ON THE Terrace, a gentleman's place, embracing a large mansion and stable, and four acres of ground, handsomely decorated, shaded, fruited, &c., &c. Approachable by steamboat frequently, and 3d and 2d-av. cars all day and all night. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

A COTTAGE NEAR THE CITY AT A SACRIFICE—With an acre of choice fruits, location unequaled, at Eltona, Morrisania; fruits sold for $300 this year. DITCHETT, Westchester Land Office, corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., brown-stone building, second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on Staten Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDow lady of the highest respectability is desirous of taking an eligibly-located and genteely-furnished house, with the privilege of receiving a few personal friends as boarders; references of the best class will be given, and the rent amply secured or paid in advance, if desired. Address M. O., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR three months; situation to be near Broadway and below 23d-st. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR RELIABLE securities, two 3-story, high stoop, brick houses, in Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood; houses in good order, occupied by good tenants, and free from incumbrance.
CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.,
American Exchange Bank Building.

TO LET.

TO TEACHERS.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY can lease or purchase two first-class, unfinished, medium size houses, which will be completed to suit. The location is on an avenue, and one of the most desirable for a female school, on Murray Hill. Address L. W., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STORES TO RENT.—TWENTY DESIRABLE first-class stores to rent on Broadway and other locations, cheap. Full particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO HORSEMEN.—FOR SALE THE TROTTING mare *Josephine*, full 15½ hands high, young, sound, kind and fast—the most promising untrained horse in the State; price $250. To be seen, for a few days, at No. 118 Clinton-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TEAM OF heavy horses, sound and kind, suitable for truck-work. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, Foreign Coins, Diamonds, Pearls and other Precious Stones bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. P. S.—Fine Gold and Rolled Silver for Platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st.
A. BARNARD,
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Mortgage sale of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of richly-carved ebony furniture from Bombay, viz.: sofas, chairs, centre table with Himalaya marble top, consol do., all of the finest description. Also, rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, centre tables, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, library tables and book cases, oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, marble-top sideboards, richly-carved do. in mahogany and black walnut; rosewood, amoir and bedroom chairs; hall tables, velvet and carved hall chairs to match, chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, &c. Also, very fine Parisian fancy gold China vases, Parian groups, jewel caskets, boy figures, terra cotta vases, painted and gilt China dinner and tea sets, together with a large assortment of kitchen ware. Also, a small but select private library of about 250 volumes of selected standard and miscellaneous literature, comprising London, Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, consecutive numbers of Marryat's and Dickens' works, Harpers' and Putnam's Magazines, Franklin Expedition, and other valuable works in substantial library binding in morocco, calf and cloth.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 124 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York. Handsome household furniture—rosewood parlor suite, 8 pieces, in crimson maroon; do. etagere, centre-tables, French clock, rich vases, lounges, blue satin delaine curtains, lace curtains, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, fancy chairs, hair mattresses, featherbeds, wool blankets, linen sheets, &c., oak hatstand, oak extension-table, marble-top buffet, marble-top side-table, and chairs all to match; china dinner and tea setts, cut-glassware, plated waiter, pitchers, &c., cutlery, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, refrigerators, &c.

THOS. M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—THOS. M. FRANKLIN will sell on MONDAY next, Jan. 13, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable house and lot situated No. 20 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 98 feet 9 inches deep, by 20 feet front and rear. The house is three stories, brick, with baths, gas, &c. The premises can be seen from now until the time of sale, between the hours of 9 and 11½ A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.

B. H. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

SALE AT McCAULEY'S STABLES, NO. 97 East 24th-st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., 12 or 15 condemned Government horses, to be sold as follows: Horses as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st. inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.
JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER.

MUFF LOST.—$5 REWARD—A LADY LOST A BROWN MUFF, either at the Artists' Reception, at Dodworth's Rooms, corner 26th-st. and 5th-av., or on the way from there to Lexington-av., by way of 5th-av. and 22d-st., on Monday evening last. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said muff at No. 6 Lexington-av.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK LACE SHAWL, on Friday evening, Jan. 3, in 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 166 West 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000, in the manufacturing and sale of a new article just patented and already introduced with success on the market; the said article is very useful and needed in every family. The sale of it cannot be affected by the present war. As the inventor has all his time engaged in its manufacture in New-Jersey, a man of business who can attend the office in New-York, would be preferred. Address A. K. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, mentioning where an interview can be had.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will and lease (three years to run from the 1st of May next) of an old-established clothing store, now doing a good business. A good opportunity for a person wishing to enter into a business already established. Reason for selling, ill health of the proprietor. Apply to R. S. VAN TASSEL, with Halsted & Stiles, No. 52 Murray-st., or to D. SICKLES, firm of Macoy & Sickles, No. 430 Broome-st., corner Crosby.

$350 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a genteel business, well established in the City and country; no other capital required. Location unsurpassed; a good chance for a man of business qualifications. Apply immediately at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A RUCHE MANUFACTURING BUSIness. For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 691 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.
PATTISON BROTHERS.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 CAPITAL in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address N. X., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund, held at Firemen's Hall, Dec. 12, 1861, the Board was organized by the election of the following officers, and the appointment of the Committees as named below for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. BURR,
Corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.—House No. 22 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)
SECRETARY.
GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st.—House No. 79 Lexington-av.
COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS,
No. 85 Pike-slip—House No. 267 9th-st.
JAMES Y. WATKINS,
No. 16 Catharine-st.—House No. 28 Henry-st.
ZOPHAR MILLS,
No. 144 Front-st.—House No. 207 Madison-st.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON,
No. 84 Beekman-st.—House No. 243 West 19th-st.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
No. 21 Rose-st.—House No. 137 Henry-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
No. 5 Depeyster-st.—House 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.
COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.
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DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
AT
HALF-PRICE,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
AT UNHEARD OF LOW HRICES.
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ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS; stocking yarn 75 cents ℔ lb; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

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CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
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MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced in teaching, desires a reengagement either in a school or family. She is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objections to leaving the City; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate compensation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SUPERIOR POSITION in some high-toned family or school (no salary required,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, accountant, reader, companion, newspaper contributor, teacher of music, English branches, drawing and painting; has a large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box. No. 110 Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English language fluently, desires a situation as a teacher of said languages, either in a private family or in a young ladie's boarding-school in this City. A note addressed to A. Z., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, stating the terms of employment, and where an interview can be had, will be attended to. Best City references given.

EDUCATIONAL INTRODUCTIONS FOR Teachers, Schools, Seminaries and Families, for all sections of the country, given at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. Teachers, Principals, Parents, Pupils and Trustees provided with all requisites. Send for illustrated circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN lady, of much experience, desires a few more private pupils, or an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to teach the English branches, together with German, French and music, on moderate terms. Address FOREIGN LADY, Station A, Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF experience, accustomed to teaching English, French, Latin and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes an engagement as visiting governess in a family. Is competent to teach the English branches and French; also the rudiments of music. Address J. I. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—WANTED, for a boarding school near New-York, a resident teacher of Latin and Greek, and higher English. Apply, by letter, to JNO. P. PRALL, No. 9 Spruce-st. State full particulars.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF THE English branches or Classics in a school or private family; best of references as to experience and integrity can be given. Address R. H. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WILL TEACH THE usual English branches in exchange for board in a French or Spanish family. References given and required. Address A. P., Post-office Box No. 3,272.

INSTRUCTION.

THE PRINCIPALS OF A YOUNG LADY'S school in this City, now in its second year, and having pupils of the highest social position, wish to purchase a school, also in the City. Any Principals who wish to sell their interest, will please address A. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, giving the number and social position of pupils, location, etc. Names may be withheld until the parties are assured that those wishing to purchase are prepared to give satisfaction in every respect.

TO THOSE WISHING TO EXTEND AND enjoy their knowledge of the French language and literature, Prof. MIEL, late of Harvard University, has just opened for the Winter season, four courses of superior French instruction. 1. Exercises in Grammar, Translation, Composition. 2. Dramatic Readings. 3. French Lectures. 4. French Soirees. 24 TICKETS, $6. Also, private lessons. Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 21 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, at Mrs. STEERS' No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY at 4. The TUESDAY and FRIDAY class, second term, at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils admitted after the 6th inst. Circulars can be had as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private classes and schools attended.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

WANTED—A CORNISH OR TWO-FLUE BOILER, from 30 to 40 horse power, not to be less than 6 feet in diameter. Address Box No. 738 Post-office, stating full particulars, and where to be seen.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN Chapel in Phillips' Hall, between 45th and 46th sts. Rev. LUTHER H. VANDOREN and his congregation have removed from 47th-st. Hall to the above new Hall. Rev. J. HALSTED CARROLL will preach next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and a Union preaching meeting by different ministers at 7 P. M. Seats free.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y., ANthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SKATES.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES

and straps of every description. Fogg's patent lever buckle on straps. FREDERICK STEVENS,
No. 215 Pearl-st.

EUROPE.—TWO LADIES GOING TO ITALY, through England and France, would take charge of commissions and children, or of ladies in feeble health not accustomed to travel and requiring friendly services. Ladies desirous of going to Italy to study art would do well to inquire. Both ladies belong to good society, and speak five languages correctly. Most satisfactory references given on both sides of the Atlantic. Address or call on Madame B., at Dr. Trall's, No. 15 Laight-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FEMME DE CHAMBRE, OR COOK.—A young French girl, who understands perfectly the getting up of fine linen, wishes a situation, as femme de chambre, or as cook. The best references given. Address V. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 Bowling-Green, third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference from her last place, if required. Call for two days, at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands fluting in all its branches: has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call, until engaged, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and Laundress, or to do waiting and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references both from City and country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and good plain sewer and to take care of children; no objection to country; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework of a small family; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing: best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook and laundress; has good references, and can be seen at No. 274 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of reference given; call at No. 195 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 130 Perry-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook and baker; understands all kinds of pastry and soups, also deserts of all kinds, jellys, &c. If required, will have no objection to take part in washing. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 52 Charles-street, first floor, in rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, who understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has lived with some of the most respectable families in London for several years, and also in this City. Inquire at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game; wages 9 dollars, City or Staten Island. Call, or address No. 184 East-21st-st., two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking having lived with many families of distinction in the old country and here; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who is a capable cook and laundress, a situation as cook, in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; does up linen in style; wages $8 a month. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl, as first-class cook, one who perfectly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a North of Ireland Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies and cake; she is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent bread maker; understands cooking in all its branches; has got the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st., second floor. Ring the bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist in washing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable girl as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at, or address, No. 147 East 11th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and would not object to do part of the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as good, plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first rate baker. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 299 East 13th-st., near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN AN hotel by a Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of biscuits, &c. Address T. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing, understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can get up dinners in French or Spanish style; no objection to go into the country, or in a hotel or boarding-house; good City reference given. Call at No. 138 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a private family; has no objection to a genteel boarding-house; has no objection to go to New-York; is a good cook, washer and ironer; or will do general housework; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 207 Columbia-st., third door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectaable, young woman, as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, jellies, and poultry, game and soups; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; is an excellent plain cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, excellent laundress, or would do the general housework of a small private family; is competent for her business; very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT German girl, a situation as plain cook, baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 181½ Broome-st., candy-store, for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to obtain a situation as good plain cook, and to do a moderate washing, or assist in washing and ironing, in a small, respectable private family; good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, for a smart, industrious girl, to do plain cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, obliging, economizing and neat; wages moderate, either for the City or country. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for an Episcopal Scotch Protestant servant; is an excellent washer and ironer, good baker, a thoroughly competent person in every respect, and highly recommended. Any lady requiring the services of a competent cook or houseservant will apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 378 6th-av. Wages from $6 to $7 per month.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable, middle-aged widow woman (English) as cook or housekeeper to a widower; no objection to children. Call for two days at No. 120 East 14th-st.

A FRENCH MILLINER, WHO WORKS by the day, desires to have a few more customers as her time is not all engaged. Address MILLINER, No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 92 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, who thoroughly understands the business, a situation as housekeeper in some genteel private family; is good in sickness and no objection to children. References given if required. Address E. B., No. 82 McDougal-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant girl, to do housework and take care of children; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 8 Charles-st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverley-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS MATRON.—A WOMAN OF MATURE YEARS, accustomed to household cares and providing for a family, and experienced in the management and direction of servants, would like a situation as matron in some public institution, or as nurse to the sick, having the care of an invalid, or the care of a gentleman's house as housekeeper; can produce the highest recommendation for fidelity, ability, and obliging and discreet deportment. Call at No. 431 1st-av., 2d floor, one door below 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, a situation as nurse, to take care of an invalid lady, or no objection to take care of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 347 Bowery, corner of 3d-st., for two days; best references.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire care of an infant. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 15 5th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very respectable woman, aged 25 years, as child's nurse, and to do light chamberwork, if required; and is experienced in case of sickness; no objections to go in a gentleman's family a short distance in the country; first-class City reference to be given. Call for a week, if not engaged, at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.; ring the front door bell.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young Protestant girl, aged 16, to take care of childeren and wait on table. Apply at No. 272 1st-av., corner 16th-st. (over the grocery store.)

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Welsh woman as wet nurse; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 81 Laurens-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle, or as chambermaid and waitress; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl desires a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress. Can sew on a machine. Call at No. 310 West 35th-st., her present employer's, where she has lived for three years.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH SEAMstress, who goes out by the day is out of employment, and would wish to engage with a private family permanently; wages no object; has the best of City reference for ability and character. Address No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent dressmaker, as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting of children's clothing; no objection to go as lady's maid, if required; City reference. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid. Call at No. 182 West 33d-st., in the rear, second floor.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper wishes temporary employment; would engage for any period of time, however short, or would accept a permanent situation at a moderate compensation. Satisfactory City references given. Address A. M. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—Situation wanted as book-keeper or assistant by a young man having over five years' experience in a house here, in some respectable firm; can procure best City reference. Address H. & K., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS clerk in a coal office; has had twenty-five years' experience in the business. Reference given if required. Address S. D. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—AS PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, employment by a Protestant Englishman and his wife, the man as coachman, &c.—thoroughly understands his business—the wife as first-class meat and pastry cook; both willing to make themselves generally useful; just left their last situations, with first-class City references; no objection to city or country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business, has had many years experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address D. P., No. 144 East 24th-st., or Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant Scotchman; is single, and understands his business well; is not afraid of hard work; City or country; the best of City and country references. A note addressed to E. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, will be attended to, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man, as coachman; has no objection in going to the country or City, and has the best City and country reference from his last place. Call at No. 197 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober steady man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and groom; has good City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady man who can furnish the best of City reference as to capability and character. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a coachman. Apply to his last employer, at No. 429 Broome-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable German married man, with one child, as first-class coachman and gardener, in either City or country; has the best recommendation for steadiness, industry and knowledge of his occupation. Address FRANK, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation; he is a thorough groom and coachman; understands the care of horses well; is a very careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference from his last employer. Address G. W. WATSON, Box No. 199 *Times* Office; or can be seen at Robert B. Story's, saddle and harness maker, No. 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country. Address J. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a respectable married man, with good references; understands his vocation in all its branches, and is perfectly competent to take entire charge of greenhouses, graperies, pleasure-grounds, &c. Address GARDENER, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a married man without incumbrance, who has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape grower; also understands laying out places or improving old ones; first-class references given. Address G. L. G., No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotchman, as gardener and land nurseryman; thoroughly understands all the branches of the business. Apply at Andrew Reid's for T. O., No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN ACquainted with all the branches of agriculture and gardening, wants a place either in the City or country; City and country reference given. Address P. K., Post-office, Morrisania.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment is wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. For particulars apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A SITUAation wanted, by a young man, as groom and coachman; understands his business; the best of City reference for the last 10 years; has no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable man; is perfectly sober and industrious, willing to make himself useful; has good reference from his last employers. Address for two days C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a competent waiter, a single man, in a private family; has lived for many years with his relatives in Europe; has the best of City reference from the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. FREEMAN'S, No. 879 Broadway, near 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objections to going to Cuba; good references as to ability, &c., can be produced. Apply to C. C. BEDELL, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A colored man, as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's No. 150 Madison-av.

COLORED WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a trustworthy colored man, who is very neat and tidy in appearance; understands his business well, and can give good references. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AN ENGINEER WISHES TO TAKE charge of a stationary engine, or will take an assistant's berth on either a sea-going or river steamer; can produce the best recommendations. Address T. K., Engineer, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California; and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy, France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861. }

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office; salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but a Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, MRS. REED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a first-rate plain cook, washer and ironer; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 113 East 19th-st.

A LADY'S MAID—WHO CAN BE WELL recommended, may hear of a situation by applying at Room No. 233 Gramercy-park House.

A SEAMSTRESS—WET NURSE.—WANTED, a seamstress, to assist in a nursery, at moderate wages—a Protestant preferred. Also, a wet nurse. Apply at No. 82 East 16th-st., for a week.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A CAPABLE AND trustworthy waiter; he must be well recommended from the City. Address O. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS store, a young man, about 18 years of age, who has had experience in the dry goods business; must write well, be quick at figures and active; salary moderate. Address Box No. 174 Post-office, with references.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse: must be strong and active, strictly honest, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with reference, TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT family, to take charge of a milk-farm; an Eastern man preferred. None need apply without the best recommendations, to No. 18 West 25th-st., from 9 till 12 A. M.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

LIQUOR MERCHANTS ARE INFORMED that a French gentleman, possessor of a certain preparation, undertakes to render their best spirits into fine French brandy, which is selling daily from $3 to $5. A single trial gallon or more, at 50 cents each, operated upon at the residence of the dealers. Address, for ten days, B. COGNAC, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID,
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES
OF ENFIELD RIFLES.
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S
No. 99 John-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—B. ANTOGNINI gives notice that he is no longer partner in the house of HENRY PORT and F. VANDERPOEL, No. 60 Liberty-st., for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and that he is no longer responsible for any debts made by said house from this date. B. ANTOGNINI.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington, Hon. HORATIO KING, late Postmaster-General of the United States.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD

Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$473,392 28
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		4,121 93
4. Due from Directors of the Bank		12,933 00
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		90,495 36
7. Specie		42,308 62
8. Cash Items		41,476 21
9. Stocks		115,800 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		5,769 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		6,476 53
Total		$779,039 88

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$106,400 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$106,400 00	
Less Notes on hand	10,459 00—	95,941 00
3. Profits		30,532 18
4. Due to Banks		2 62
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		73,371 84
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		199,067 34
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		173,600 00
Total		$779,039 88

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1862.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 22 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending the 31st of December, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV.,
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$624,516 74
2. Overdrafts		1,901 22
3. Due from Banks		28,233 76
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank		45,578 54
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		30,000 00
7. Specie		67,074 83
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks, and Bills of other Banks received on deposit		54,768 59
9. Stocks		62,250 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		10,857 59
Total		$879,602 73

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$300,000 00
2. Circulation, Registered	$59,150	
Circulation not Registered		
Less notes on hand	8,040—	51,110 00
3. Profits		41,776 94
4. Due to Banks		31,684 31
5. Due to individuals and Corporations other than Bank Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors on demand		362,337 48
8. Amount due not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends		294 00
9. Amount due United States Treasurer		92,400 00
Total		$879,602 73

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the Grocers' Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the ninth day of January, 1862.

R. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were unanimously reëlected.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,
Sheldon Smith,
G. J. S. Thompson,
Edmund A. Smith,
G. W. Powers,
E. V. Haughwout,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,
Abel K. Foster,
M. B. Spaulding,
William Tilden,
Daniel L. Ross,
Oscar Cheesman,
Francis Many,
R. W. Martin,
Edwd. F. Davison,
George Barrell,
Hy. A. Smythe,
Aaron L. Reid,
William H. Scott,
Fred'k C. Oakley,
F. J. Hosford,
John F. Holbrook,
J. S. T. Stranahan,
Wm. K. Hinman,
Peter F. Randolph,
G. W. Burnham,
John P. Wakeman,
Theodore W. Todd,
Oliver Hoyt,
George T. Plume,
James C. Holden,
Albert Clark,
Wm. Hertzel,
John M. Tobin,
Benj. W. Floyd,
Oliver Bryan,
Joseph S. Lowrey,
Whitney B. Noble,
James C. Harriott,
Martin A. Howell,
Edward A. Bibby,
Andrew V. Stout,

RICHARD OAKLEY,
President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY, in pursuance of the statute, makes the following report:

The amount of the capital of the said Company is *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars*.

The amount of the proportion of the capital actually paid in at the date of this report is *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars*.

The amount of its *existing debts*, at the date of this report, is *nineteen thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty cents*.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. S. J. TILDEN,
President and Trustee of the "New-York Balance Dock Company."

JAS. F. SECOR,
WM. MENZIES,
H. EVESSON,
W. H. WEBB,

Trustees of the "New-York Balance Dock Company."

City and County of New-York, ss.—Jas. B. Nicholson, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Company named in the above report, and that the facts stated in said report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAS B. NICHOLSON.

Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1862.

SAMUEL T. BULL, Notary Public.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE TWELFTH SECTION of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations, for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company hereby report that the cash Capital of said Company was at first fixed at five thousand dollars, and that the same was all paid in cash. That afterwards, in pursuance of the amendment to said act, passed June 7, 1853, the capital was increased, by purchase of property, to six hundred thousand dollars. And said Company further report, that the indebtedness now existing against said Company is about twenty-two thousand dollars. The Directors cannot state the amount with precise accuracy, because the books of the Company are in the State of Tennessee; and, in consequence of the civil war now raging, they cannot have access to them.

J. C. HASELTON,
President and Director.
E. J. BROWN, } Directors.
D. R. MARTIN, }

NEW-YORK, Jan 7, 1862.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND IA. RAILROAD CO.—A meeting of the Bondholders of said Company will be held at the office of Holbrook & Nelson, No. 70 Wall-st., TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock.

SAM'L M. RAISBECK, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—AN adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. The presence of all the officers and privates, from this and the adjacent counties, are required to be present on the important business to the Corps.

H. RAYMOND, Brig.-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Society of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New-York, will be held at the Institute, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 M., to consider certain proposed alterations of the Constitution.

MARGARET JONES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL will be held on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., at No. 83 Madison-av. The members of the Society are invited to attend. By order of the Board.

ORLEANA R. PELL.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 370) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

A SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—Latest improved. Call at No. 14 Cannon-st., fourth floor, front room.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.

No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
8th January, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¼ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.—

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 8th day of January. By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January,

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board.

R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company, have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AMERICAN IRON AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. will be paid on demand at the office of J. O. Davis, No. 24 William-st.

GEO. KENDALL, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.

D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

HOPS.—SIXTY-ONE BALES PRIME NEW Western Hops, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 170 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilised world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¼ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.

au30-law6mF

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF THE
STANDARD COMEDIES.

A different play each evening, given with new and appropriate scenery by Mr. Isherwood. Sparkling music, under the direction of Mr. Stoepel. Superb furniture and appointments. Scrupulously correct costumes.

FRIDAY.

Will be repeated Congreve's comedy (received at its first representation with shouts of laughter) of

LOVE FOR LOVE,

With the following unusually strong and effective disposition of the characters:

Valentine, in love with Angelica	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Sampson Legend, father to Valentine and Ben	Mr. Blake
Scandal, his friend and speaker	Mr. Norton
Tattle, a half-witted beau	Mr. Reynolds
Ben, Sir Sampson's youngest son	Mr. Charles Fisher
Foresight, an illiterate old fellow	Mr. Geo. Holland
Jeremy, servant to Valentine	Mr. Young
Buchram, a lawyer	Mr. Parsloe
Steward	Mr. Parkes
William	Mr. Convers
Angelica, niece to Foresight	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Foresight, second wife to Foresight	Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Frail, sister to Mrs. Foresight	Miss Morant
Miss Prue, daughter to Foresight by first wife	Miss Mary Gannon
Nurse to Miss Prue	Miss Carman
Jenny	Mrs. Reeves

SATURDAY, ROAD TO RUIN.

MONDAY, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Due notice will be given of the next performance of
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
AND
LONDON ASSURANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING will be presented Bourcicault's setting in a fairy frame of Charles Dickens' beautiful story of the

CRICKET ON THE HEARTH,

In which the original American Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
Will sustain his extraordinary personation of
TILLY SLOWBOY.

This part was played by Mr. Wright and Mr. Buckstone in the version originally produced in England; but no rendition has been deemed by the best critics equal to Mr. Clarke's, nor has any version approached that of Mr. Bourcicault's; perhaps, the most effective play of modern times.

Dot	Miss Fanny Browne
Bertha	Miss Ada Clifton
Mrs. Fielding	Mrs Walcot
John Perrypingle	Mr. Pearson
Caleb	Mr. Barton Hill
Ned Plummer	Mr. Davenport
Tackleton	Mr. Davidge

It will be preceded by the Comedy of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Brown, the Broker ... Mr. J. S. Clarke

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 10, 1862, will be performed Shakespeare's

HAMLET,

Received on Wednesday night by a crowded and delighted audience, with most enthusiastic applause.

LOOK AT THE CAST.

Mr. E. L. Davenport	as	Hamlet
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.	as	The Ghost
Mr. Wm. Wheatley	as	Laertes
Mr. T. Placide	as	Grave Digger
Mr. Mark Smith	as	Polonius
Mrs. J. W. Wallack	as	The Queen
Mrs. Julia B. Barrow	as	Ophelia

To-morrow—OTHELLO,
With a cast which cannot be surpassed by any
THEATRE IN THE WORLD.

Monday—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

King James ... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.

Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Wheatley and Mrs. Barrow appear in the play.

Admission—Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony....50c.
Secured Parquet Stalls ....75c.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.

OLD DUSSELDORF.

A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,

in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.

The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents.

TIFFANY & CO.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

The public are respectfully informed that
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
THE GREAT PIANIST,

Will arrive by the next steamer from Havana, and his first concert in New-York will take place ten days after his arrival.

LECTURES.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,

THE PIONEER OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT,
Will deliver a Lecture upon
"THE ABOLITIONISTS, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE WAR,"
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

Doors open at 7—lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at James Miller's bookstore, No. 522 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; and Anti-Slavery Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A part of the house (entrance on 3d-av.), reserved for those who purchase tickets before 5 P. M. on the day of the lecture.

FREE COURSE OF LECTURES ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—The Trustees announce that Hon. Benj. Nott, of Albany, has accepted their invitation to deliver a course of six lectures on *Social and Political Science*, in the large Hall of the Cooper Union, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 8 P. M., and on the five succeeding Fridays.

Tickets for the course can be had gratis on application at the Office of Free Reading-room of the Cooper Union.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILLMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.

ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the name of ALEXANDER HARTHILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEXANDER HARTHILL,
STEPHEN SMITH, JR.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. J. DIMON SMITH.

The undersigned will continue the publishing business, under the name of J. DIMON SMITH & BROTHER, and will liquidate the business of the old firm.

J. DIMON SMITH,
STEPHEN SMITH, JR.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.

CHARLES BAKER.
ANSON BAKER.

No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF KIRTLAND & CO., having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name, at No. 24 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. H. W. PALMER.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and carried on at No. 217 Front-st., in this City, under the firm of GEO. W. WOOD & CO., is dissolved, the subscriber having retired therefrom.

WILLIAM G. MULOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

MY SON, F. RAWDON MYERS, HAS AN interest in my business from this date, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. JAMES MYERS.

No. 329 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

☞ POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
ALL THE HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.
MORE NOVELTIES ADDED!
CROWDED HOUSES! DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
THE NEW PLAY,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
Universally acknowledged to be
THE FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!

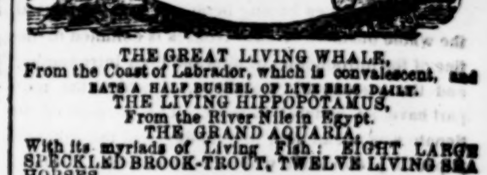
The most gorgeous and brilliant spectacle ever presented to an American audience, is produced

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

To accommodate the vast crowds which are eager to see it.

THE CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
The Handsomest Fat Girl, and the Largest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH

Ever seen, 18 years old, weighs 628 pounds, and measures 7 feet 5 inches round the shoulders, a perfect female Lambert, may be seen at all hours, day and evening; as may also



THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador, which is convalescent, and EATS A HALF BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,

With its myriads of Living Fish; EIGHT LARGE SPECKLED BROOK-TROUT, TWELVE LIVING SEA HORSES, GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF THE
GREATEST AMERICAN COMEDY.
THE CARNIVAL OF FUN.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
ORIGINAL CAST.
ALL THE FAVORITES.
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented, with a powerful cast, the
FAVORITE AND ESTABLISHED COMEDY,
OUR
AMERICAN
COUSIN.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.

MR. GEO. W. HULING will read from Shakespeare, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1862.

Subject—KING LEAR.

Mr. HULING has recently returned from Europe, where he has given many brilliant entertainments in some of the leading cities, and met with the greatest success. Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Entertainment to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,

MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,

will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—No. 659 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st. The most finished, artistic and pleasing entertainment ever offered to a New-York audience. Open every evening.

Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ATNA	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Jan. 25

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

Passengers must provide themselves with passports before going on board.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a first-class passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations. Carries a stewardess. A limited number of first-class passengers will be taken, at the lowest rates. Passengers must be on board at 11 A. M. on the day of sailing. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM, neuralgia, chilblains and frost-bitten feet will find permanent relief by wearing METTAM & CO.'S Patent Galvano-Electro Metallic Insoles. Skaters, conductors, car and stage drivers, will find them invaluable, as they keep the feet warm and dry in the coldest weather. Sold at all respectable drug and shoe stores. Office No. 429 Broadway. Agent for Philadelphia, J. S. SANSON, No. 2,013 Girard-st.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

THE COMMITTEES NOT YET APPOINTED.

Various Bills of Importance to New-Yorkers.

AN ONSLAUGHT ON THE CONCERT SALOONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1861.

No Committees having been as yet appointed, the whole business of both Houses is confined to notice of the introduction of bills and their introduction, and the passage of resolutions, of which the most part have no general interest. The session of the Senate was not an hour long to-day, and the only new paper of prominence was a communication from one of your City Courts, covering the presentment of the Grand Jury against Concert Saloons, which has already been discussed by most of the papers. The same subject was brought up in the House, also, and there is every probability that some action will be speedily taken, either to close their infamous career entirely, or to purge them of their especially objectionable features. Many of the Senators will leave the city to-day until Monday, and those who remain will only meet to-morrow and adjourn for form's sake. The House were in session a little longer, but did not accomplish much more. Hon. Mr. PHELPS, who has not been present before, owing to illness, appeared and took the oath of office.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of the Military Board. As the expediency of appointing this Board has been much questioned, and their action in many cases bitterly criticised, their report will doubtless be an object of especial interest. It lies upon the table to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to amend the Charter of New-York City. The necessity of such a bill is admitted by all, and it is to be hoped that, if the Legislature touch the subject at all, as they undoubtedly will, they will do it justice, and see to it that any changes they may make are not only innovations but actual amendments. The suggestions of Mayor OPDYKE on this head are very generally indorsed. The subject which consumed more time than any one other at the hands of the House, was that of seating the ladies. Either the members indulge the somewhat fallacious hope that their eloquence will prove sufficiently honied to tempt the ladies to brave the decided dullness of routine business in order to enjoy it, or they must especially languish for the smiles of beauty, for they showed considerable warmth upon the subject. Should the seats remain as barren of occupants, as is quite possible, after the novelty of seeing some new faces has worn away, neither party will lament their defeat or glory in their victory, while, if their actions are such as to merit the approbation of the ladies, either present or absent, they will do themselves full as much credit as by their speeches, pro and con., this morning. The question was finally settled by the Yeas and Nays, and the solemnity of the voters only added the finishing stroke to the superlative dignity of their action in this august body.

Mr. PIERCE, of Ulster, seems to be of an inquisitive turn of mind, which is highly disagreeable to the "lobby" especially, and to some upon the floor of the House. Yesterday, as I wrote you, he introduced a resolution requesting evidence from the Grand Jury in reference to corruptions in and about the Capitol, which fairly caused a shaking among the dry bones, some of which would need no chemical solution to aid their rapid decomposition; and to-day he offered another, inquiring concerning the discrepancy between certain expenses, as mentioned in the report of the Comptroller, and the law regulating such expenses. Such inquiries do much good, if only prosecuted vigorously, as well as simply put.

Mr. BANKS offered the usual resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. VANDERZEE, a member from Albany County, who has died since the election, and, in accordance with them, the House adjourned. Nothing more will be done until next week, probably, for nothing but an informality in the proceeding prevented such an adjournment this morning. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9.

A petition was presented that the State assume its share of the National tax.

Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. BRADLEY to incorporate the New-York Cab Company, and one to regulate the sale of baled hay in New-York City.

By Mr. ROBINSON, a bill to regulate the concert saloons in the City of New-York.

By Mr. TRUMAN, a bill for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TERY, to authorize incorporated Banks to purchase and hold United States Stocks.

By Mr. SMITH, to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to provide a tax for the support of the families of volunteers.

By Mr. WILLIARD, concurrent resolutions requesting the President to provide for an exchange of prisoners of war.

Mr. ROBINSON'S bill compels every place of a public dramatic performance to obtain a license, and forbids the granting of licenses where liquor is sold to the audience by females, and a violation to be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary from six to twelve months, and a fine of not over $500.

Mr. SMITH introduced a health bill for New-York, Kings and Richmond, which was the same that was passed by the Assembly last year.

APPOINTMENT.

CALEB S. BABCOCK, of Westchester, has been appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the Senate.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest of the Canal awards.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MCMULLEN—To make support for the families of volunteers by a State tax.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the law relative to the appointments of Inspectors of Election District Canvassers in New-York.

To amend the Sunday laws.

By Mr. MCCABE—To regulate the sale of fruit in New-York.

By MCCORT—To abolish the office of Ward Constable in New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KENNEY, to appropriate $100,000 for the relief of suffering Ireland, and to make the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State a Commission to expend the fund.

By Mr. MCLEOD, to extend the streets between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets, New-York.

The report of the State Military Board was presented.

Mr. DOYLE, of Albany, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while the State of New-York is in favor of sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and has furnished more than her share of men and money for that purpose, she is also opposed to seeing United States Senators and Representatives in Congress wasting precious time in advocating the abolition of Slavery, the emancipation of the slaves, or any other unconstitutional measure.

A dozen members rose to debate the resolution, but it was laid over.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS appeared, and took the oath of office.

The following appointments were announced:

Assistant-Postmaster—JAMES W. MILLER, of Columbia.

Doorkeepers—S. Rightmeyer, of Tioga; Dr. Shaver, of Delaware; George H. Myers, of Rensselaer; Henry James, of Livingston, and H. B. Young, of Orange.

Janitor—H. A. ROGERS, of Broome.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution of inquiry into the expenditures of the State printing, &c. Laid over.

Mr. BANKS announced the death of Mr. VANDERZEE, of Albany, with complimentary resolutions, when the House immediately adjourned.

Business Before the Legislature.

SENATE.

Mr. PRUYN, of Albany, introduced a bill to amend the Insurance law, by providing that no foreign company shall do business in this State, unless possessed of the amount of actual capital required of other companies, and they shall appoint an attorney to reside in the State to accept process of law, and shall file with the Department a copy of their charter and annual reports of the actual business and condition of their company.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S bill, "An act to preserve the public peace and order in public places of amusement in the City of New-York," provides:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to exhibit to the public in any building, garden, grounds, concert rooms, or other room or place within the City of New-York, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats, or rope dancing, until a license for such exhibition shall have been first had and obtained pursuant to an act entitled "An Act to create a fund in aid of the Society for the Relief of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 1, 1839.

SEC. 2. No license shall be granted for the exhibition of any act or performance mentioned in the first section of this act, where there is sold any wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors to the audience when such exhibition or performances are given as mentioned in said first section of this act, or when they employ, or permit, or assent to the employment of any female to wait on, or attend, or furnish refreshments to the audience when there is any exhibition or performance given as mentioned in the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than $250 nor more than $500, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every constable, policeman or other officer, whenever required by any person, to arrest and convey any person or persons violating any provision of this act forthwith before the Recorder, or any of the Police Justices of said City and County of New-York, there to be dealt with as the law directs.

SEC. 5. Any act or part of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Senator WILLARD'S resolution in relation to the exchange of prisoners is as follows:

Whereas, The present rebellion has been attended by the captivity of many of our gallant officers and soldiers while engaged in defending our institutions: and, *whereas*, the Government, from motives of public policy, have hitherto abstained from exercising the practice of exchange of prisoners which usually prevails among nations engaged in public wars; and, *whereas*, the principles of humanity require all Christian nations to mitigate, as far as practicable, the evils incident to a state of hostility, whether originating in insurrection or war between separate nations. Therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, That, should the President of the United States find it consistent with the public interests to inaugurate a general system of mutual exchange of prisoners with the persons in rebellion under the name of the Confederate States, it would meet with the approbation of this Legislature and the people of this State; and we earnestly hope that the President, with his known sympathy for those that have been captured while imperiling their lives in the cause of their country, and his kind regard for their families and friends, will direct his earliest attention to the subject, and we confidently trust that he will find the claims of humanity not inconsistent with the dictates of justice and humanity.

Ordered, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the President a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MCLEOD'S bill extends the streets between the centre of West Fourteenth-street and the southerly line of West Thirty-first-street to the bulkhead line; confirms all grants heretofore rightfully and legally made by the City of lands under water between the points named, and extending to the westerly line of the Thirteenth-avenue, or the interior bulkhead line, and extending thence to the said bulkhead line, and releases the title of the State in the land now or formerly under water within such limits to the City.

Mr. PIERCE offered the following, which was laid over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to explain to this House the discrepancy between the actual cost of the Legislative printing for the past year, as referred to in his annual report, and the aggregate cost thereof as provided for in the contract.

Also, as to the nature, extent and virtue of the services rendered in the publication of the official canvas, the cost thereof, and any suggestions that may occur to him in the premises.

Also, as to the expense of printing, binding and circulating the report of the Insurance Department, made to the House at its last session, and whether the same was defrayed by said Department, or paid out of the common treasury; and if the latter, whether the expense was embraced under the contract for Legislative printing.

The State Treasury Imbroglio.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The State Treasury controversy remains unsettled, delay having occurred in the submission of the case to the Attorney-General of the State. Treasurer LEWIS, to-day, served papers on Mr. DORSHEIMER to compel the vacation of the office by him. There is no foundation whatever for the injurious rumor afloat as to the condition of the Treasury Department.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9—P. M.

Summary proceedings were instituted against Mr. DORSHEIMER this afternoon, to compel him to deliver the papers and books of the State Treasurer to Mr. LEWIS.

The case was argued before Judge PECKHAM to-night—JOHN H. REYNOLDS appearing for Mr. LEWIS; H. HAND and LYMAN TREMAINE for Mr. DORSHEIMER. Judge PECKHAM reserves his decision.

The Board of Regents of the University held their annual meeting to-day.

Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN was elected Chancelor, in the place of GARRET Y. LANSING, deceased.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

PROVISIONS FOR CERTIFICATES FALLING DUE—MAIN-STREET WIDENING.

At the request of the Mayor, a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening to make the necessary appropriations to enable the Comptroller to pay certificates falling due to-day, which were issued last year in payment of judgments against the city.

The Mayor also requests the early attention of the Board to the fact that the Commissioners appointed under the act of 13th April, 1861, for the widening of Main-street, have completed their report, from which it appears that the whole expense of the proposed improvement will be $139,906 72. For lands and buildings necessary to be taken, $123,380 06, the City of Brooklyn being assessed as follows: No. 57 Market-street, $16,273 93—equal to $3,537 per lot, and in the opinion of competent judges this is for more than its actual value. No. 195, engine-house, Prospect-street, $75 50; No. 337, engine-house, High-street, $50 63; No. 511, City Hall, $2,979 94; No. 448, station-house, York-street, $50 63. Property, he says, is ordinarily assessed in proportion to the benefits received from the improvement, but it would require some explanation to understand by what rule the benefits resulting to the City Hall from the opening of Main-street could be estimated at nearly $3,000. As the Commissioners have advertised for objections to be received on the 13th inst., the Mayor suggests that the counsel be instructed to object to said assessment on the ground of its being excessive, and also suggests the propriety, in consequence of the present unsettled state of affairs throughout the country, the large amount of moneys which have to be raised for various other purposes, and the injury the credit of the city must sustain in consequence of the outlays, that an application be made to the Legislature to have the act authorizing said improvement repealed, or action under it stayed until a more auspicious time.

A resolution was adopted embodying the views of the Mayor in regard to Main-street.

In regard to the certificates the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of $29,849 68 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to the payment of certificates on temporary bonds due, and to become due, during the year 1862, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the several amounts for such certificates.

A communication was received from the Constructing Board of Water Commissioners, stating that the land and structures connected with the Water Works, except one engine at Ridgewood Reservoir, and the Reservoir on Prospect Hill, were ready to be turned over to the permanent Board. Referred to the Water Committee.

After the transaction of some further business, the Board went into secret session.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 31, 78, 91, 103, 104, 33, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123.

New-Jersey.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning the 7½ train on the New-York and Erie Railroad to Paterson, ran off the track at Hackensack junction, caused by the breaking of a switch. Two of the passenger cars were thrown down a slight embankment and considerably damaged, and several rails were torn up. Several passengers received slight bruises, but no person was seriously injured.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. CHAPIN.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, having recovered from his illness, will deliver his lecture on the "Elements of National Life," to-night, in the Baptist Church, corner of Third and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—That there is a striking difference between the skillful concentrations of an able dramatist and the diffuse wordiness of a bungler when both undertake the task of preparing a novel for the stage, was pleasantly demonstrated at this house on Wednesday night, and unpleasantly at another establishment not far distant, a week or so back. Mr. BOUCICAULT has converted the "Cricket on the Hearth" into a delightful drama full of spirited effects, strong contrasts, and seasonable lessons of geniality. The other dramatist, in trying to do the same thing by the "Christmas Carol," failed in every one of these requirements, succeeding only in hacking and hewing his material into a shapeless and meaningless mass, wearisome to him who was not familiar with the source whence it was chipped, and irritating to all else. But why dwell on a matter that has been disposed of by the public? BOUCICAULT'S piece remains, and the other has been consigned to that limbo whence good scenery cannot rescue it. Coming as a lesson of life, such a fact would be heeded, but as an experience of the stage it will have no significance. It would be vain to hope that good plays will take precedence of bad ones—useless to suggest that a man should understand his business ere he attempts to practice it. The stage gravitates naturally to mediocrity, and managers think no more of a literary man than they do of a bootblack. It is only by stern examples, such as the absolute failure of one piece and the complete success of another, that they will be brought to a sense of their dependent condition,—and now that the mania for tinseled flummery and local bosh—called burlesque—has subsided, these examples will be frequent.

"Dot" was originally produced at this theatre during the reign of terror, when BOUCICAULT was the Robespierre of the period, and no one felt certain that his head would be on his shoulders the next morning; when scene painters, and musicians, and actors, and authors, waited in the ante-room to hear the dread fiat, and learn the agony of the day. It is probable that there are several law-suits still going on about the copyright of "Dot," and that many provincial managers are pining away in jail as a feeble expiation of their crimes for daring to cast sheepish eyes at the work. At all events, it is safe to conclude that it was hammered out in the midst of fire, and proper to state that when every one had been goaded to the brink of suicide, the piece was produced in the carefulest and best manner, and obtained a success. Of the leading characters it is only necessary to remind our readers that *Dot* was played by Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, *Tilly Slowboy* by Mrs. WOOD, and *Caleb Plummer* by Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. When are we likely to have such a cast again?

It is keeping within the reasonable limits of the record to say that the distribution at the Winter Garden was, all things considered, the best that could be given to the work now. The *Dot* was played by Miss FANNY BROWNE, a lady who reminds us not unpleasantly of the original impersonator of the character, and of whom we have had frequent occasion to speak in terms of praise. It was a creditable performance. When we come to *Tilly Slowboy*, we find a change indeed. Instead of the irrepressible Thalia, we have Mr. J. S. CLARKE, a comedian of the first rank, and discreet withal. Cheap applause is easily won by a man in woman's clothing, but we were glad to notice that Mr. CLARKE studiously avoided the opportunity of bringing "down the house" by unruly antics. He confined himself to the character as drawn by DICKENS, and was, in consequence, much more faithful than his charming predecessor. Will it ever be forgiven when we add that he was also less broad? These qualifications, whilst they were disappointments to some, formed the basis of a new reading, which, as usual, reflected credit on the actor. The most arduous task of the evening devolved on Mr. C. BARTON HILL, who had to reconcile us to the loss of Mr. JEFFERSON. It will surely be sufficient praise to say that he succeeded in doing so to a degree which we did not think possible. The present season has been filled with opportunities for this rising young actor, and it would be unfair not to record how earnestly he has improved them. The remaining characters were filled by Miss ADA CLIFTON, who played *Caleb's* blind daughter in a very charming way; Mr. DAVENPORT (in his part of *Edward*,) Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. PEARSON, (good, but a little too exuberant,) and Mr. WALCOT, Jr. The drama was a success, and will be repeated until further notice.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Our American Cousin," anent which delectable production the London critics have so lately gnashed their teeth and torn their hair, was revived here last evening, and attracted an extremely good house. Why the experiment has not been made before it would be difficult to surmise. In its day it enjoyed a degree of popularity seldom awarded to a non-spectacular work, and in comparison with anything Miss KEENE has lately given to the public, it is a masterpiece of literary genius.

The redoubtable *Lord Dundreary* (Mr. SOTHERN) being in the English metropolis, Mr. LEVICK acted as his double, and, when we consider the danger to which imitators are always exposed, succeeded wonderfully. The part is presented exactly as Mr. SOTHERN gave it, the present incumbent displaying his judiciousness by avoiding any new readings. An artist is injured by a legacy of such importance; if he tries to make a new part, he suffers by comparison with him who made the first and strongest impression; if he confines himself to the perpetuation of the historical character, he is apt to be underrated for his pains. Mr. LEVICK, it seemed to us, did the best thing possible under the circumstances, and succeeded thoroughly and completely.

The character next in importance to his lordship—*Asa Trenchard*—was interpreted by a gentleman, Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND, new to this company. What we have said about the inconvenient riches of inheritance was particularly noticeable in this case. Mr. RAYMOND is a firmly knit, healthy-looking gentleman, full of vitality, and a little demonstrative in the way of walk and action generally. If Mr. JEFFERSON had not been entirely the reverse, we might have taken Mr. RAYMOND as a type of the traveled Yankee who has derived benefit from the frequent discussion of porter and beefsteaks. But with the recollection of the sparse body, wiry frame, shrewd face, and 'edgy voice of the original *Trenchard*—characteristics utterly and triumphantly beyond the boasted power of Britain's beef and beer—we feel that this is no longer the same person. It is not for us to decide which type is the best; the buffalo hunters of Vermont must take that responsibility on themselves. We shall content ourselves with saying that Mr. RAYMOND is a careful and spirited actor, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, will prove a valuable member of Miss KEENE'S company.

The remaining characters are excellently distributed, and the play being well received will be repeated until further notice.

The Indiana Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan 9.

The Democratic Convention convened here yesterday morning, and was pretty largely attended, every county in the State being represented but eight.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion County, was appointed President. His remarks on taking the chair were severe against the Republican party and the policy of the present Administration.

A test vote was taken on a proposition to make a platform and an adjournment without nominating candidates, which was lost by a vote of 72 to 421.

After a recess, a platform and resolutions were reported and passed, under the operation of the previous question.

The resolutions set forth that the restoration to power of Democracy can alone preserve the Union, and indorses the principles heretofore put forth by the National Convention of the party; they declare that the present civil war has mainly resulted from the Slavery agitation of a geographical party in the North, producing its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion and armed resistance to the Government; condemning the course of the Republicans in the last Congress for the rejection of all peace propositions; that peace and harmony would now reign had the party in power shown the same desire to settle our internal disputes that it recently exhibited to avoid a war with England; that the Republicans have fully demonstrated their inability to conduct the Government through the present difficulties; denouncing all violations of the Constitution and usurpations of power; regarding the *habeas corpus* and the imprisonment of citizens of loyal States as flagrant violations of the Constitution; that the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL is either legal or illegal; if the former, neither nation has been humiliated by their surrender under threat; if the latter, they should have been delivered up before their imprisonment. The resolutions compliment the merit and conduct of the Indiana troops on every battle-field where victory has perched on the National banner, and send greetings to every Democrat for their future achievements in coming contests.

Pending the motion to nominate candidates, the Convention adjourned till this morning.

The Convention met again this morning and made the following nominations:

For Secretary of State—JAMES S. ATHON.

State Treasurer—MATTHEW L. BRETT.

Auditor of State—JOSEPH RESTIVE.

Attorney-General—O. B. HORD.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—MILTON B. HOPKINS.

After which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Safety of the Parana, &c.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *Parana*, which has been falsely reported lost, was at Sydney to-day. She will be here to-morrow.

The steamship *Cleopatra* arrived here to-day from England with troops on board. She brings no later dates.

The steamer *Merlin*, from Bermuda, has arrived, and brings the crew of the bark *Samuel Killam*, from New-York for England, which was lost.

The Troubles in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Jan. 9.

The parties at Carbonnear are kept down by the military. The town is in a state siege. Business is suspended. There and at Harbor Grace both parties are largely reinforced. Hostilities will recommence the moment the troops are withdrawn. A magistrate was shot Tuesday, but not dangerously. The whole trouble grew out of difficulties between the Catholics and Protestants.

The Great Western Railroad.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 9.

At an adjourned meeting of the Great Western Railroad shareholders, held here to-day, the old Board of Directors were all reëlected by a large majority—a most significant defeat of the opposition.

More Troops for Canada.

EASTPORT, Me., Thursday, Jan. 9.

A large steam transport passed here at 3:30 this P. M., bound to St. John, with troops.

Exchange in Toronto.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Sterling Exchange here was reduced to-day to 111—3¾ ₩ cent. lower than the New-York rate.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held last evening at the Bible House, Fourth-avenue. After the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports had been read and adopted, and various other business of a routine nature gone into, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The result was as follows: President—WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.; Vice-Presidents—T. A. Brower, No. 36 Warren-street; Chas. A. Davison, No. 51 Wall-street; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip; J. W. Dunning, No. 182 Washington-street; John S. M'Clean, No. 282 West-street; Samuel Holmes, No. 4 Beekman-street; Corresponding Secretary—R. McCartee, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place; Recording Secretary—Jas. C. Holden, No. 13 Cliff-street; Treasurer—Thos. C. M. Paton, No. 88 Leonard-street.

A THIEVING SERVANT GIRL.—Officer COLFAX of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday arrested a servant girl named BESSIE COLLIN, upon the charge of stealing property from her employer, to the amount of $166 50. The goods were taken from Mr. FRANFANELLI, a Frenchman, residing at No. 17 Clinton-place, and consisted of some diamond finger-rings, gold ear-rings, shirt buttons, six pair of kid gloves, gold and silver coin, breast pins and various other articles. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused in default of $500 bail. All the stolen property was recovered.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT IN A CLOTHING-STORE.—ALEXANDER MCCARTER, a foreman in the clothing-store of A. H. MCARTHUR, No. 424 Broome-street, was arrested, yesterday, upon the charge of embezzlement. Mr. MCARTHUR, the complainant, states that the sum of $45, belonging to him, was appropriated by the accused to his own use. The prisoner admitted his guilt before the Justice, who committed him for trial in default of bail.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—SIX HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a stable in the rear of No. 181 East-Thirty-second-street, which resulted in six horses being burned to death. The stables were owned by FRANCIS HIGGINS, and were damaged to the amount of $300. The horses belonged to different parties, and, with one exception, they were uninsured. Upon this one there was an insurance for $150.

REARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—JOHN JOHNSON, an escaped convict, from Lowell, Mass., was arrested, yesterday, on board the ship *Sumter*, where he had been engaged as one of the crew. He was taken into the custody of the Police, and, last evening, sent back to Massachusetts. This is the third time he has broken out of the Lowell Jail.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The following is the regular weekly statement:

No. of alien emigrants arrived to Jan. 8, 1862				407
To same date in 1860				594
	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
No. inmates in Institution, W.	767	1,188	850	1,150
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1862				$3,815 05
Receipts to Jan. 8, 1862, for commutation of passengers, &c		$694 00—		694 00
Balance in Bank				$4,905 05

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.—The number of inmates remaining in the Institutions Dec. 28, was 7,803; admitted 1,560. Of these were discharged 1,230; died, 47; sent to Blackwell's Island, 299; to Sing Sing, 6; total, 1,158—leaving a total of 7,782, a decrease of 21 on last week's report.

More Arrests for Gaming.

A BROADWAY HOUSE BROKEN UP.

The Police have succeeded in breaking up another gambling house in this City. At a late hour on Wednesday night, Sergeants WILSON and WADE, of the Eighth Precinct, having received orders from Capt. HELME to that effect, proceeded to No. 551 Broadway, and in the second story of that building they found a number of men engaged in playing the game of "Faro." They arrested CHARLES NEVILL, the clerk and dealer employed in the establishment; CHARLES BOYD, a speculator; GEORGE SMITH, who claims to be a blacksmith, and ALFRED REILLY, (colored,) who was a waiter in the saloon. The officers seized all the tools and implements of the business, consisting of one dealing-box, one lay-out, one cue-box, one large table, one set of checks, a check rake, four packs of cards, and a quantity of dice. The prisoners and property were taken to the Eighth Precinct Station House. Yesterday the parties arrested were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to bail for examination, which will take place on Saturday next. The name of the proprietor is ROBERT GREENE, *alias* BLAKE. He was not in the room at the time the descent was made, and consequently escaped arrest. The authorities state that this establishment has of late been doing a very extensive business, and many complaints have recently been made against it. The same saloon was broken up about five weeks ago.

The German Savings Bank.

HIGHLY FAVORABLE REPORT.

At the last monthly meeting of the Directors of the German Savings Bank, the President, Mr. JELLINGHAUS, made the following highly gratifying report:

GENTLEMEN: I had expected that the last month would have increased our deposits, for such is usually the case just before the opening of the months of June and January; but I did not expect that the increase would be so great, nor that the receipts would be $5,000 more, and the money paid out $2,000 less, than in December, 1860.

The receipts, during December, from 912 depositors, were	$59,266 47
And the money paid out to 420 depositors	18,932 45
Money deposited over money withdrawn	40,334 02

The number of depositors also has increased in a surprising manner. In December, for instance, 280 new bank-books were made out, and the total of our depositors at the end of that month reached 7,742.

The assets of the bank amount to	$909,098 01
Cash in hand and in banks	156,249 27
On bond and mortgage	267,600 00
In New-York City stocks and bonds	227,868 50
In Brooklyn City bonds	60,375 00
In United States stocks	48,700 00
In United States Treasury Notes	99,287 61
In New-York, Ohio and other State Stocks	40,017 63
Total	$909,098 01

Relief for the Sufferers of Torre del Greco.

A subscription list has been opened at the office of the *Eco d'Italia*, No. 298 Broadway, by the Italian residents of this City, on behalf of the suffering people of the once beautiful and populous town of Torre del Greco, in the vicinity of Naples. The terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius which, accompanied by earthquake, desolated the country for miles around its base, on the 8th of December last, has left 12,000 of the 15,000 souls who so lately inhabited Torre del Greco houseless and homeless. Their condition is represented by official statements to be pitiable in the extreme, the fearful convulsion of which they have been the victims having almost totally destroyed the town.

A Convention to Organize the Tammany General Committee.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CONTESTED SEATS.

The delegates to this Convention met at Tammany Hall last evening. WILLIAM TWEED officiated as Chairman.

The whole of the evening was occupied in deciding who of the delegates were entitled to seats in the Convention. The proceedings were conducted in an unusually quiet manner, so much so that it was the subject of universal comment among those who had witnessed previous organizations of the Committee. There seemed to be an impression, however, which was not exclusively shared by outsiders, that affairs were previously arranged by a certain clique or "ring," and that all attempts to interfere with their programme would be futile.

Thirteen Wards were contested. The claims of the contestants representing the Wards involved were examined and discussed in order, commencing with the First Ward. After a lengthy debate it was decided to admit those delegates who were provided with certificates from the Inspectors of Election. The same course was taken with the Third, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards. The Fourth Ward was laid over. The contestants from the Eighth Ward withdrew their claim. The other contested Wards are the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second, which the Convention was engaged upon at an early hour this morning.

German Hospital Fund Association.

The first annual meeting of the Women's Aid Association to found a German Hospital was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms in Clinton Hall. The chair was occupied by Mrs. HUGO WESENDONCK, and there was a large number of ladies present. The report of the Executive Committee, which was read, speaks of the liberal support the Germans have given to the enterprise with thankfulness, and exhorts them to continued effort. Mrs. ANNA OTTENDORFER, the Treasurer, reported the number of members of the Association to be 392, who paid as their annual dues $457, and collected $1,361 93. In addition to that amount, the Association received $1,215 68 from the ball held Jan. 17, 1861; $257 93 from a benefit in the Stadt Theatre; $242 20 from a concert in April; $115 14 from a pic-nic held in September; $68 from a matinée by Gus. SATTER; $44 93 in interests, and $67 45 from various sources; making the aggregate receipts $3,830 26. The expenditures amounted to $36 80, leaving a balance of $3,793 46, of which $3,793 were deposited in the German Savings' Bank. After the reading of the annual reports, the Committee on the Ball held on the 29th of December, reported that the ball had resulted favorably to the fund, and that thus far $800 had been collected from its proceeds, but that the amount would be much larger. The attention of those present was called to the engravings on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, which are to be disposed of by chances for the benefit of the fund. After the acceptance of the reports and payment of dues the meeting adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince de Joinville, from Newport; Comte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Capt. Merham and Dr. Le Clerc, from Niagara; Major S. W. Crawford and Lieut. B. Kirby, of the United States Army, and A. Hutchinson, of Maryland, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. G. Robertson, of Troy; Dr. G. J. McLeod and lady; H. B. Walley, of Boston; J. S. Whiting, of Boston; M. V. S. McClelland, of St. Louis, J. B. Francis, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

D. T. Vail, of Troy; O. H. Moore, of the United States Army; C. S. Warren and G. H. Rathbone of the United State Navy; Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Troy; Paymaster Bradford, United States Navy, and S. R. Van Duzer, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

Judge Baldwin, of Syracuse; Capt. Haskins, of New-York; Capt. McGuigan, of the *Kangaroo*, and Capt. Cook, of the *Australasian*, are at the Everett House.

W. R. Hasseltine, of St. Louis; C. C. Oscott, of New-Rochelle; Capt. Gaylow, of the U. S. Army, and Maj. Sykes, of Rondout, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Levi Parsons and wife, from California, and Mrs. Julia Cuyler, from California, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. WHISKY held at 16c. this morning, but after the receipt of the New-York report, advanced to 18c., closing buoyant. HOGS dull, at $3@$3 14; receipts, 7,000. PORK dull; mess, $9@$9 25. LARD in fair demand, at 6⅝c. GREEN MEATS, ½c.@¾c. lower. SHOULDERS, 2⅛c.@2¼c. HAMS, 3¼c. SIDES, 3⅜c. Large offerings of Hogs to come in some days ahead, but no buyers. Exchange very dull, at ¼c. discount to ¼c. premium. Gold 3@4 premium; not much demand.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR more active, but buyers and sellers 10c. @15c. apart. WHEAT firmer at 70c.@70½c. for No. 1, and 64½c.@65½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm at 22½c.@22⅝c. for mixed, in store. OATS quiet and firm. Mess PORK dull and drooping, $8 75@$8 87½. HOGS, Dressed, 5c.@10c. lower. Live active at $2 25@$2 37½. BEEF—Cattle market dull; sales $2 25@$2 85 for fair prime. *Receipts*—3,300 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 Live Hogs, and 3,600 Dressed. EXCHANGE unaltered.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9.

There are large receipts of Dressed Hogs here. Eighty car loads of Dressed Hogs left for New-York last evening. Large receipts are in prospect and the market is declining. Sales of 1,000 head of State at $4 20@$4 50, the outside figure for choice, and 400 head of Western at $4.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 18; Morris Canal, 36¼; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange at par, at 1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

THE SEAT OF WAR.—In view of the early and great military movements, of which the departure of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition is the signal, the Messrs. BLUNT have prepared large issues of their valuable maps representing the country between Maryland and North Carolina, over which our grand army is to advance. The minuteness and accuracy of these maps have rendered them an authority. To them we are largely indebted for material from which were derived several of those printed in the TIMES, and which have given much satisfaction to our readers.

[Advertisement.]

The female LAMBERT at Barnum's, the handsome fat girl, weighing 628 pounds and measuring 7 feet 5 inches round, with the new fairy play, the "Bower of Beauty," the living whale, hippopotamus, &c., are drawing crowded houses.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—Mrs. G. R. Ascarate, child and nurse; Miss J. De Orolloe, Miss Dolores Arozarena, Louis Molina, C. T. Myers, T. Lentilhon, Miss Atwell, Mrs. R. M. Paulo, Y. Arrista, Dr. D. W. Whithurst, Byam K. Stevens, F. G. Green, Edward Turk, Mrs. Macias, child, servant and two infants; Charles Weeks, Francisco Silva, G. L. Bowne, M. A. Carvalho, C. H. S. de la Figaniere, Mrs. Mary Flarro del Castro, L. F. Dufourcy, R. B. Hill, C. Marie, Andres Moreno, Master Joseph Chappotin, Richard Rivers and servant; Mrs. Morill, four children and two servants; J. Breting, A. Rosenberger, J. Lopez and lady; Wm. P. Hammond, A. Hallgarten, Mrs. Howe, three children and servant; E. P. Fischer, lady and child; L. Holbrook, L. M. Myers, lady and infant, two children and servant; Mr. Begar and lady; C. Matagrer, Santiago Saloines, Mrs. T. M. Cash, Mrs. Terry, Miss Amelia Howe, A. B. Morrell, Wm. Lanswich, John P. Thompson, Geo. Hardinge, and 2 servants; Robustiana Heroues, Rogelia Hequer, A. Finigan, E. W. Carryl, Ricardo del Monte, L. Hoffmann, Zeb Mayhen, Sidney T. Smith, D. Knowlton, G. W. Littell, H. E. Rogers and lady, F. F. Montote, Thomas R. Maller, Thos. Delancey, M. Cohen, Dr. M. G. Echwerria, Chas. G. Prentis, Mr. M. H. Curch, Edwin T. Prall, Chas. Hedden, Samuel A. Hicks.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 9—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Messrs. George Pearce, wife and child, G. H. Bixby, J. Drew, the celebrated Irish comedian, R. H. Lister, S. S. Schultz, J. M. Sims, W. Flitman, J. Farnham, Mons. Jonville, Cluscrek, Mr. Josephs, Mr. Harris, and 37 in the steerage.

JAN. 9—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Capt. Haskins, R. N. *From Halifax*—Edward Demas, Louis Lavois. *From St. John, N. B.*—Wm. Pickup.

In schr. Fellow Craft, from Tampico—Louis Eltz, Charles Schick, Antonio Martinez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 21	Sun sets	4 51	Moon sets	2 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 41	Gov. Island	3 30	Hell Gate	4 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer N. Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships John Cottle, Hallowell, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; E. Bulkley, Ross, Havre, Wm. F. Schmidt; Geo. Hurlbut, Masson, Bordeaux, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; St. Helena, (Br.,) Cotter, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Java, Daggett, London, Thos. Dunham; E. Sherman, Hiekbourne, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; St. Peter, Savin, Havana, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Christiana, Monk, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Fleetwing, (Br.,) Tupper, Harbor Grace, M. E. Green & Currie; Hinnes, (Norw.,) Malback, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Oldenburg, (Oldg.,) Wragge, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brigs North Point, Percival, Rio Janeiro, J. & C. S. Johnson; Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; Isabel Beurmann, Taurss, Port-au-Prince, Robert Murray, Jr.; Charles, (Br.,) Barker, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners L. B. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia, master; Haxall Bogert, Newark, master; Hannah Martin, Slaight, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Zouave, (Br.,) Farren, Queenstown, C. F. Bulkley; Isabel Alberti, Ferrell, St. Croix, W. I., Roach, Bacon & Coffey; S. J. Sterritt, Sterritt, St. Kitts.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Bristol, L. Kenney.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Dec. 26, and Queenstown 26th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Dec. 19, via Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., Jan. 7, to E. Cunard. Jan. 9, 10 A. M., passed Bremen ship Athena, from —— for New-York.

Steamer M. Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to B. Bynner.

Ship James L. Bogert, Conway, Havre Nov. 17, in ballast to Bogert & Kneeland. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 5, lat. 40 20, lon. 66 40, passed brig Philip Larrabee, of Portland, standing to the northward; same day, lat. 40 10, lon. 67, fell in with schr. Republic, of Rockland, Me., from Pictou for Boston, coal laden, and in a sinking condition; took from her the captain and crew, of six men, who were much exhausted from working at the pumps and exposure.

Ship Anglo-Saxon, Caverly, London 41 ds., in ballast to W. T. Coleman & Co. Dec. 20, lat. 46 11, lon. 42, saw ship Ontario, from Liverpool for New-York. Dec. 8, lat. 50 47, lon. 18 10, George Wheatland, second officer, a native of Baltimore, aged 24 years, fell from the maintopsail-yard overboard, and was lost; a heavy gale prevailing at the time could not save him.

Ship Niagara, Lawrence, London 48 ds., in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Ship Research, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Yarmouth, N. S., 14 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, Havre 32 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Dec. 14, with salt, goat skins, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Experienced very heavy weather. Dec. 24, lat. 25 50, lon. 71 40, was boarded from U. S. bark W. G. Anderson, Commander Rogers, cruising; received a mail bag from her.

Bark Diadem, (Br., of Yarmouth,) Winchester, Gibraltar 50 ds., in ballast to Theo. Ralli. Had very bad weather during the passage.

Bark Snap Dragon, Kissam, Baltimore 8 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Had heavy weather; been blown off twice.

Bark Island City, (of Boston,) Elliott, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Lord Palmerston, (Swed.,) Fehrstrom, Lisbon 41 ds., with wool and salt to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Hazard, (of Salem,) Karstens, Pernambuco Nov. 27, with sugar to H. Gardiner, of Salem.

Brig Nellie, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Snellgrove, Kingston, Jam., Nov. 22, with logwood, pimento and coffee to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Brig C. F. Eaton, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff. Experienced heavy weather; has been blown off twice.

Brig Titania, (Br., of Liverpool,) Congdon, Bahia 56 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Zuleika, (of Boston,) Grozier, Bermuda 18 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Flying Scud, (Br., of Jersey,) Labery, Rio Janeiro Nov. 14, with coffee to Thos. M. Rooker.

Schr. J. V. Troup, (of Wilmot, N. S.,) Thorn, Havana 25 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Dec. 9, lat. 27, lon. 82, was boarded by the U. S. steamer Rhode Island. Has experienced very heavy weather; stove boat, &c.; was up to Sandy Hook on New-Year's Day, and was blown off into the Gulf Stream.

Schr. Oriental, Coffin, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses, &c., to Simpson & Clapp. Had heavy N. W. gales the whole passage; lost fore and main topmasts, jib-boom, an entire suit of sails, stove bulwarks, &c.; was bound to Boston; put into this port to repair.

Schr. Arctic, (Br.,) Rhodenwall, St. Salvador 13 ds., with 100,000 oranges to J. Eneas. Has experienced very heavy N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Fellow Craft, (Br.,) Lane, Tampico 34 ds., with hides, tobacco, &c., to master. Had N. W. and N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Anna, (Br.,) Dougherty, Aux Cayes 24 ds., with logwood to Wilson & Carman. Had heavy weather.

Schr. E. H. Adams, Hinckley, Baltimore, with coal, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Bucephalus, Bush, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston, with mdse. to W. C. Dayton.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Davidson, Canning, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. S. R. Jameison, Jameison, Elizabethport, and sailed for Boston.

Schr. W. P. Phillips, Smith, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with flour.

Schr. Buena Vista, Phillips, Alexandria, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Boston.

Schr. Maria Hall, Bradford, Eastport 10 ds., iron.

Schr. E. S. Downing, Thorn, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. S. C. Wilson, Wilson, Chincoteague 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Ella, Packard, Elizabethport, and sld. for Boston.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Cobb, Baltimore 11 ds., wheat, &c.

Sloop N. C. Price, Neal, Cape May, with oysters.

BELOW—Brig Times.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Jan. 8—Bark Lauriston, (Br.,) for Queenstown. Brig Shields, (Br.,) do. Steamer Gustav Pastor, (Belgian,) Liverpool.

Jan. 9—Steamships Ericsson and Columbia, Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Arr. gunboat Marblehead, Newburyport; ship Flying Eagle, Liverpool; bark Azor, Fayal; brig Bird of the Wave, Port-au-Prince; schrs. Adelia Kelly, Miragoane; Martha, St. Marc. Below—U. S. gunboat Ino.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Wm. Singer, which returned to port yesterday leaky, will discharge her cargo and go on the Dry Dock for repairs.

BREMEN, Dec. 20.—A lighter containing 950 bags saltpetre for the Brem. steamship Bremen, sprung a leak in the port of Bremen on the 17th inst., and sunk.

Spoken, &c.

Crusoe—bark, of Boston, hence for Havana, Jan. 5, lat. 36 20, lon. 74 10.

M. Sutton—ship, from Philadelphia for Cork, Jan. 6, lat. 37 50, lon. —.

Percy Pope—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Baltimore, Jan. 5, off Capes Delaware.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Dec. 14, bark Fleet Eagle, of Boston, to load salt for Cuba; sailed 6th, schr. A. Colby, Harriman, for Holmes' Hole for orders; 7th, brig Mauricio, Schroeder, for New-York.

At Pernambuco, Nov. 27, bark Imperador, dischg., would probably sail for Philadelphia Dec. 3; brigs Lightning, dischg., unc.; Chatanooga, from Baltimore, just arr.

At Bahia, Nov. 14, brigs Montrose, from Baltimore, just arr.; Roanoke, from do., dischg.

At Aux Cayes, Dec. 16, brig Santiago, for Boston in a week.

At Bermuda, Dec. 22, U. S. gunboat Keystone State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

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